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JANUARY.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central Southern & Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,505—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1889.

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.
OLD, MATURE AND EXCELLENT.
Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.

	Prices from
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve..	Rs. 21 to Rs. 22-12 per doz. bottles
"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch ...	
"Naping Johnstone"—Square Bottle ...	
"Glen Cromie"	
"Cutler Palmer's Finest Irish" ...	

Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of Passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Friday, 1889.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	4th Jan.
BL. CLYDE	4136	800	W. D. Mudie	11th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	18th ,,
BL. PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Meule	25th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	1st Feb.
BL. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	8th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	15th ,,
BL. BENGAL	4499	800	W. Barratt	22nd ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	1st Mar.
BL. PENINSULAR	3500	1000	H. Wyatt	8th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	15th ,,
BL. SHANNON	4139	800	C. R. Edwards	22nd ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	29th ,,
BL. PEKIN	3900	600	P. Harris	5th Apr
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	12th ,,
BL. KAISER-I-HIND	4029	700	R. F. Briscoe	19th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	26th ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	on or about 1889
PENINSULAR	5869	1000	H. Wyatt	3rd Jan.
SHANNON	4136	800	C. R. Edwards	17th ,,
PEKIN	3900	600	P. Harris	31st ,,
KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	R. T. Briscoe	14th Feb.
GANGES	4366	800	W. J. Alderton	28th ,,
ORIENTAL	4366	1000	E. Stewart	14th Mar
CLYDE	4136	800	W. D. Mudie	28th ,,

For further particulars, apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 26th November, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE:

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Jan. '89.	10th Feb. 1889.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Feb., '89.	1st Mar. ,,
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th Feb. '89.	20th Mar. ,,

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG

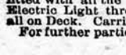
Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	On the 7th January 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 20th Dec. 1888.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 12th January, 1889, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward bound, and the steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months, delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
A Steam Launch will leave the Appollo Bunder, at 1 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on Board.
A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.



THE S. S. LOCKSLEY HALL. 4,000 Tons. 500 H. P., Captain COLLIN, will sail on 5th February, 1889. She has only recently been built, and is fitted with all the modern improvements, including the Electric Light throughout Saloon and Cabins, which are all on Deck. Carries Surgeon and Stewardess.
For further particulars apply to
EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, November 2, 1888.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO GENOA AND MARSEILLES.

Steamer.	Tons.	Commander.	Sailing date.
S.S. CLAN MACGREGOR.	3,000	S. H. Palmer,	On or about. 2nd Jan.

THIS steamer has splendid accommodation for First Class Passengers and is fitted with every requisite for comfort. The Saloon and Cabins, are all on the Upper Deck, and Surgeon and Stewardess are carried. Passengers can be booked through to London, overland from Genoa or Marseilles, and will be landed with their baggage free of expense, at the Custom House, at port of debarkation.
For particulars as to rates of passage-money, cabin plans, &c. Apply to
FINLAY, MUIR & CO.,
Agents.
Forbes treet, Bombay.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar's s.s. "AVOCA," 905 tons, Captain DETTLESON, will leave for Zanzibar on SATURDAY, the 19th January, 1889.
For Freight and Passage apply to
VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

PEARLS,

A DEALER in Precious Stones from Paris wishes to PURCHASE
VERY LARGE PEARLS
And every description of first-class precious
STONES, RUBIES, EMERALDS, &c., &c.
Apply C. SCHMALZ, Esq.,
Watson's Hotel.
Appointments by letter from 3rd to 10th January.
Or at Messrs. F. FISCHER & Co., Cummum Street.
POWER of ATTORNEY Forms in four different forms. Annas 4 each.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.
S. S. "PACHUMBA," 872 tons, on THURSDAY, 3rd January, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie, *en route*, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons at 11 a.m., on 6th January, after arrival of Outward English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "CANARA," 1,903 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 4th January, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.
THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 4th January, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.
S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 19th January.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.
THE S. S. "COCONADA," 868 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 2nd January.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st January, 1889. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LAWN-TENNIS BALLS.

Best Waterproof Seamless, "Perfect." The best yet introduced. Regulation Size, per doz Rs. 12 8
Treacher's MATCH" Balls, best flannel covered undersewn. Regulation Size .....per doz. 8 8
Treacher's "CHAMPION" Balls, best flannel covered undersewn .....per doz. 9 0

TREACHER, & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHOICE INDIAN TEAS.
FROM THE
KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY, Limited.

THE KOUSANIE TEAS are the choicest of all Indian teas. They are grown in the district originally selected by the Government of India for inaugurating the growth of tea in India, and for superiority of quality have gained TWELVE MEDALS and TEN PRIZES at Exhibitions in India, England, and Paris.

	Rs. a.
TREACHER'S HOUSEHOLD TEA ...1 lb. pkt.	0 10
TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE .....2 lb. pkt.	2 0
KOUSANIE PEKOE .....2 lb. pkt.	3 0
KOUSANIE ORANGE PEKOE.....1 lb. pkt.	1 10
KOUSANIE GREEN HYSON .....1 lb. pkt.	1 10
KOUSANIE SOUCHONG .....2 lb. pkt.	2 12
KOUSANIE SOUCHONG .....5 lb. cat.	6 12
KOUSANIE MIXTURE .....2 lb. pkt.	2 12
KOUSANIE MIXTURE .....5 lb. cat.	6 12

SPECIAL WHOLESALE TERMS TO THE TRADE.
Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency.
TREACHER Co., Limited.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

ASPARAGUS ASPARAGUS.

FINEST PICKED GERMAN per ton Rs. 2-2
FINEST CALIFORNIAN ... per ton ,, 1-5

TREACHER AND Co., Ld.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GRAND AUCTION SALE
OF
!! MIRRORS !!
TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER
Without reserve
ON
SATURDAY, the 5th JAUNARY, 1889,
BY
CRAWFORD AND CO.,
AT
4, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

N.B.—The entire Stock of MIRRORS recently received per S. S. "HAWKHURST," and Specially Manufactured by
I. HARTMANN & Co.

£6,582,529
Has been paid in claims by the
QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY
Since its Establishment
in
1857.
KLLICK, NIXON & Co., General Agents.
J. H. SYMINGTON, Secretary.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.
TELEGRAPHIC Transfers made and for that purpose Names and Addresses registered free of cost.
DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum.
PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription, Rs. 10 per year.

TREACHER'S
HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY.
Rs. 24 per doz.

Has met with Great Approval.
Many Testimonials have been received as to its Superior Quality.
It is now supplied to a Large Number of Messes and Clubs.
The production of one of the Oldest and Largest Distilleries in the Highlands.
Has a Fine, Full, Mellow Flavour, and an Agreeable Odour.
The Whisky for Connoisseurs.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

HEART-LABELLED OLD COGNAC BRANDY.
Rs. 37 per dozen.

Celebrated for its Fine Bouquet and Delicate Flavour.
Of Great Age and Guaranteed Purity.
It possesses all the Characteristics of a Superior Cognac, fully matured by age.
Is a Great Favourite with the Public.
Has taken rank with the Best Brands.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FREEDOM FROM ALL PAINS CAUSED BY COLD OR EXPOSURE.

KEMP'S

A deadly enemy to all aches and pains leaving a healthy glow after application, equally useful for the child suffering from cold, or for the adult in agony from Rheumatism, Sciatica, &c.

A certain and never-failing specific for the cure of Lumbago, Sciatica, Sore-throats, Sprains, Contusions, &c. Invaluable to Shikarees, Athletes, and those who undergo great exertion, re-invigorating the tired muscles, and preventing the severe aching and stiffness which usually follows a day's sport.

RHEUMATIKON.
Per Bottle, Re. 1.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

THORPE AND CO.,

OUR STOCK in this Department we can with confidence recommend. The Socks are made Double-Heels and Feet. Undervests well stayed in the seams to resist the rough usages of Indian washing.

COTTON SOCKS.

	Rs. a.
Rough Brown Cotton Socks ... ...Per doz.	6 12
Fine Brown Cotton Socks ... ... ,,	8 8
Extra Super ,, ... ,,	11 8
Best Dark Grounds, fancy stripes ... ,,	13 8
Brown Cotton, plain stripes ... ... ,,	15 8
Light Colours, fancy stripes ... ... ,,	22 8
Lisle Thread, fancy stripes, very thin and cool ... ... ,,	23 8

DRESS SOCKS.

				Rs. a.
Black spun, equal to best silk Embroidered ... ...Per pair,				4 8
Plain Colours	Do.	...	,,	3 8
Fancy Stripes	Do.	...	,,	3 8
Fancy Stripes	Do.	...	,,	10 8

MERINO SOCKS.

	Rs. a.
Fine Merino, assorted colours ... ...Per doz.	15 8
Super Merino, Fawn, a soft and comportable Sock ... ... ,,	22 8
Cashmere Extra Super, Navy Blue, Maroon, a splendid sock ... ... ,,	30 0
Fine Saxony Merino, grey assorted stripes, a splendid article ,,	20 0
Fancy Striped Merino, in various shades, wide or narrow stripes ,,	18 8
Real Scotch Shetland Lambswool Half-hose, pure wool ,,	25 0
Hand Knit Rib Half-hose, a splendid Sock for shooting ,,	30 0

KNICKERBOCKER HOSE.

	Rs. a.
All-wood Ribbed Hose, Heather Mixtures, for Sportsmen, Hand-made Per pair	3 12
Ribbed, Merino Heather Mixtures, a superior article ,,	4 8
Navy Blue Ribbed, Hand-made ,,	3 12
Navy Cotton ,,	3 8

UNDERVESTS.

	Rs. a.
Fine Gauze vests, for hot weather ... 6 for	12 0
Anglo-Indian Gauze, the lightest and most comfortable Vest made ... 6 for	30 0
Anglo-Indian Gauze, mixture of Silk and Wool, shrinkless and non-irritating ... each	7 8
Summer Merino Vests ... ... 6 for	39 0
Stout Merino Vests for English wear ... 6 for	39 0
Stout Brown Merino Vests, long sleeves 6 for	45 0
Grey Lambswool Vests, very warm ... 6 for	39 0
Out sizes, Rs. 6 per ½ doz extra.	

UNDERPANTS.

Gauze Merino Pants, very fine... ... 6 for	33 0
Anglo-Indian Gauze, Mixture of Silk and Wool, non-irritating ...Per pair	10 8
Short Drawers to the Knee, very fine Merino ... ... 6 for	33 0
Stout Merino, for English wear ... ... 6 for	39 0
Stout Brown Merino Pants ... ... 6 for	51 0
Grey Scotch Lambswool, very warm ... 6 for	39 0
Out sizes, Rs. 6 per ½ doz. extra.	

CARDIGAN JACKETS

The Cardigan, Black or Brown. These we strongly recommend to Overland Passengers. They are hand-knitted and very warm, each ... ...Rs.	10 8 and 12 0
Warm Mufflers ... ... ,,	2 12 and 3 0

When ordering Socks, size of foot in inches; Undervests or Banians, size of chest in inches.

THORPE & CO., RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY. | HOSIERS, GLOVERS, SHIRT-MAKERS.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. LORD REAY,
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT,
AND THE
VICEROY OF INDIA.
P. VUCCINO & CO.,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
58, MEADOW STREET, FORT.
STUDIO OPEN FOR PORTRAITURE
from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

SAFE, SIMPLE, STABLE, SUCCESSFUL.

KEMP'S SARSAPARILLA IODIZED

Good Jamaica Sarsaparilla is one of the most valuable Alteratives and Tonics known. For all diseases arising from impurity of the BLOOD, such as Boils, Pimples, Ulcers, Scrofula, &c., it has no equal. Having been known and tried since the 16th century, its grand qualities as a perfect BLOOD PURIFIER are too well assured to need more publicity.

The value of Sarsaparilla is enhanced fifty-fold by a scientific and exact admixture with other Blood Tonics; foremost amongst which stands IODINE, one of the most widely diffused of elementary bodies.

Our Iodized Sarsaparilla is strongly recommended in Chronic Gout, Rheumatism, &c., but especial virtues are claimed for it in constitutional disease. The most eminent authorities give their votes in its favour for this, no matter what its origin.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8, Rs. 4-8, and Rs. 8-8.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &C.,
OF BOMBAY AND POONA.

SEND their WATCHES, at their risk, for their net value by V. P. Post all over India and Burma, and to ensure every satisfaction to the purchaser they offer the option of exchanging the Watch if not approved of, provided it is returned within two days of its receipt. The Watches specially recommended by Mr. MARCKS personally from their enormous stock are the following :—

Each Watch is supplied in a Case with Spare Glass and Main spring :—

	Rs.
The Popular Watch, good value goes well, Keyless Crystal face	15
The Keyless Lever medium size Watch do. do.	22
The Celebrated "Campaign Watch," sound Lever, Crystal-faced, as used by hundreds of Officers	35
The Keyless Lever Crystal-faced Watch, excellent in performance	50
The same works in Hunting case	60
The finest, strongest Keyless Lever Railway Watch, 2-inch diameter, in substantial Silver case	85
The Half Chronometer Silver Crystal-faced Watch, warranted maximum variation 1 minute per month	140
The Gold Half Chronometer, a durable Watch with Crystal front	250
The same as foregoing, in Hunting case	280
The highest class of Chronometer Keyless Watch, in very heavy Gold Crystal case, maximum variation ½ minute per month	375
The same as foregoing, in very heavy Hunting Gold case	420

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road. POONA, 1 East Street.

BLANDY'S PURE MADEIRAS.

MADEIRAS are fast regaining their old time popularity ! !
MADEIRAS being rich in fruit salts are known to be most digestible Wines ! !
MADEIRAS are recommended by the Faculty for therapeutic purposes ! !

BLANDY'S MADEIRAS :

"VERY SUPERIOR." ....Rs.	20 0	"LONDON PARTICULARS." ....Rs.	30
"PALE DRY." ,,	22 0	"RICH OLD BOAL." ,,	38 8
"SPECIALLY SELECTED." ,,	24 0	"VERY DRY OLD SERCIAL." ,,	43 0
"EAST INDIA." ,,	30 0	"GRAND OLD CAMA DE LOBOS." ,,	50 0

SAMPLE BOTTLES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.
Full particulars, Prices, and Terms from
R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO., Apollo House, Fort, Bombay,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

SELECT TOILET REQUISITES.

SOAPS,	EAU DE COLOGNE,	HAIR WASHES,
TOOTH POWDERS, &c.	TOILET VINEGAR,	HAIR BRUSHES,
TOOTH PASTE,	RAZORS AND STROPS,	NAIL BRUSHES,
PERFUMES,	POMADES,	CLOTHES BRUSHES.

Theatrical make-up Sundries, Grease Paints, etc., etc.
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

"ENDOW'D WITH LEAVES OF WONDROUS NOURISHMENT."

KEMP'S WINE

A valuable Tonic for stimulating the Nervous and Muscular Systems. It appeases Hunger and Thirst, and supports Strength in the absence of food, eventually leaving the appetite and digestive organs unaffected. It stimulates and clears the mental faculties, freeing them from Dullness and Drowsiness.

COCA WINE is invaluable to sportsmen and travellers, as its highly stimulating and invigorating properties enables them to undergo a greater amount of bodily fatigue with less nourishment. It steadies the nerves and elevates the mental faculties.

COCA

COCA WINE prevents the rapid waste of tissue, and enables the consumer to go a long time without food or drink. For Sea Sickness it is one of the best remedies extant. COCA WINE will be found of great service to those who cannot take alcohol yet require a stimulant.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
STUDIO OPEN FOR PORTRAITURE
From 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.
VIEWS OF INDIA AND NATIVE CHARACTERS,
A large number to select from. Catalogues free by post on application.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,
AND AT
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY,
WINE SHIPPERS.
TRADE AND RETAIL PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

PILSENER BEER
KAISER BREWERY
BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).
THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.
Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.
N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co.," are on the label without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.
OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
DRUMMEROT DOWASIBE DOMBIGAR, Sub-Agent.
[Upcountry Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Rates granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after the 1st January, 1889, the business of the Company will be conducted in the Company's new premises "Standard Building," Hornby Row (next to the *Bombay Gazette* Office).

F. A. PREVOST,
Acting Secretary.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore subsisting between the under-signed, namely, EDWARD MACDOUGALL FOGO, ROBERT BAUMBACH, and GEORGE RENAHAN REMINGTON, Trading under the name and style of REMINGTON and COMPANY is DISSOLVED from THIS DATE.

E. M. FOGO.
R. BAUMBACH.
G. K. REMINGTON.

Bombay, 31st Dec., 1888.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

W. DEPARTMENT.

THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED by the Government of India to REVISE the SYSTEM of PUBLIC WORKS ACCOUNTS, will COMMENCE its SITTINGS, at Bombay, on or about the 14th January, 1889. Departmental Officers of experience of any grade having decided views on the subject should apply to their departmental superiors for permission to appear before the Committee.

R. G. MACDONALD,
President of the Public Works Accounts Committee.

Allahabad, 29th Dec., 1888.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned is desirous of SELLING his business, at Rangoon, of CLOCK and WATCH-MAKER, IMPORTER of SEWING MACHINES, &c., as a going concern at actual cost price. The reason for parting with it is that he cannot attend to it personally. Offers to be addressed to

A. MINCK,
Engineer.
Care of the Pegu Rice Company.

OPINIONS

of eminent professional men in favour of Phrenology will be sent on receipt of an anna postage stamp.

THE following is a copy of a few of Mr. Mann's testimonials:—

Mr. Mann, the great phrenologist, has examined our head, and given a most accurate description of our character and talents. We think him a practical phrenologist of a high order, and recommend parents to consult him as to trades and professions for their sons."—"Bedford Observer." June 3rd, 1883.

It gives us pleasure to state that Phrenology is a science of great practical utility, and that Mr. John Mann is qualified to guide people by its light. Such as doubt should investigate the matter."—"Canterbury Medical Journal." Aug 9th, 1881.

Mr. John Mann is a skilful practical phrenologist, and gives much valuable advice. He has convinced us of the financial value of Phrenology both to parents and sons as well as its utility in the choice of a life-companion. The science is, however, useful in many other ways."—"Bath Kernel," Nov. 13, 1883.

The examination of one's own head at the cost of Re. 1 will convince him of the truth of Phrenology; whilst a little conversation with Mr. Mann will reveal the financial utility of the Science.

S. BENJAMIN,
Secretary.

16, Apollo Road, Fort.

THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

CAPITAL £1,852,000
RESERVE FUNDS..... 376,412
(EXCLUDING CAPITAL).

NOTICE is hereby given that by order of the Head Office in Liverpool, we have THIS DAY been APPOINTED AGENTS of the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Co.

We are prepared to accept Fire Risks on the most favourable terms from THIS DAY.

For terms, &c., Insurers are requested to apply at the INSURANCE DEPARTMENT of our Office.

B. & A. HORMARJEE, Agents,
The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Co.
Hormarjee House, Elphinstone Circle, 11th Dec., 1888.

FACTS!

ABOUT HUMBER CYCLES.

The Fastest Mile ever ridden on a Bicycle was on a "HUMBER."
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The Longest Distance (861 Miles) ridden on the Road in the shortest time on a Bicycle, was accomplished on a "HUMBER."
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HUMBER & Co. obtained the Gold Medal at the Inventions Exhibition, London, 1885.
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HUMBER & Co. have always obtained the Highest Award.
HUMBER & Co. hold THE FOLLOWING RECORDS, all passed by the N.C.U. Records Committee.

TRICYCLE	155	out of 156
BICYCLE	97	„ 153
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HUMBER & CO., Ld.,
WORKS—
Beeston, Coventry, and Wolverhampton.
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The Bombay Gazette Office

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		Rs.	a.
Canvas Note and Envelopes, A quality	per packet	1	4
„ „ „ B „	„	1	0
Calico Note and Envelopes	„	0	12
Brown Holland Note and Envelopes	„	0	12
Do. do. Grey Calico	„	1	4
Do. do. Correspondence Cards		0	12
Grey Calico Correspondence Cards		0	12
Floral Note and Envelopes	per packet	0	12
Botanic Note and Envelope		0	12
Autumn Leaves		0	12
Ivy Correspondence		1	8
Swallow		1	0
"Just a few Words" Correspondence		0	12
Assorted		0	12
Primrose, Boquet	per packet	0	12
Times Correspondence	„	0	12
Royal Nursery Correspondence	„	0	12
4 o'Clock Correspondence	„	0	12
Cinderella		0	12
Canvas Shell		0	12
Coin and Frog, assorted		0	12
Parcel Post Cabinet	each	2	4
Revolving Cabinet	„	5	0
Fascination Cabinet	„	6	0
Saratoga Cabinet	„	3	08
Three Volume Cabinet		4	0
C-24 Cabinet	each	3	0
British Lion and Note and Envelopes	per packet	0	12
Old Saxon Correspondence	„	0	12
Assorted Superfine and Super Vellum Correspondence		0	12
Imperial Linen Bank Note	per packet	0	12
Athole and Warwick's Note and Envelopes		0	12
Extra Fine Vellum Par and Sil Society, assorted		0	12

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These Dyes are far superior to all other dyes or dye stuffs not only in the bright shades, but in Black, Brown, Blue, Scarlet, Cardinal Red, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Olive Green, Maroon, Magenta, and 20 other leading colours.

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NOTICES.

SIND ARTS COLLEGE KARACHI.—A PROFESSOR of ENGINEERING will shortly be APPOINTED. Salary Rs. 150 per mensem. Applications and testimonials should be forwarded at once to the HONORARY SECRETARY, Sind Arts College Board.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TRANSFER OF THE BHOPAL STATE RAILWAY TO THE INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

1. AFTER MONDAY next, the thirty-first of December instant, the working of the Bhopal State Railway will be handed over to the Indian Midland Railway Company, and all arrangements as to running of Trains, &c., between Itarsi Junction and Bhopal will be made by that Company.

2. The Time Bill of Trains between Itarsi and Bhopal, shown in this Company's Time Tables, dated the eighth of October last, and all notifications issued by this Company of Rates, Fares, &c., between Itarsi and Bhopal will be cancelled after the thirty-first instant.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the twenty-sixth of December, 1888.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla, and IGUTPURI HOTEL, Igutpuri.

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WE have acquired the MONOPOLY for India of this New and Unequalled Battery.

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White do „ 9 „ 20 „ „
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CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known or Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

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CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which he regretted to say had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1.

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Blue glass bowl on plated pedestal with open work frame and swan handles, diam. 11 in., height 8 in.	15
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A pretty Fruit Stand with cut crystal round dish, 10 in. diam., on partially gilt embossed pedestal, 11 in. high	36
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Palm Epergne, with four branches for candles, from each of which a glass-lined basket is pendant. On the rocky base stands the finely modelled figure of a stag browsing on the lowest palm leaf while those forming the crown of the tree support a cut crystal dish 15 in. diameter... ...	155
A very handsome centrepiece, has a robust oxidized cupid for a pedestal, seated on highly ornate partially gilt base, holding aloft a large blue glass bowl, framed in pierced open scroll work, also partially gilt, and with two miniature cupids perched on the handles	200
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WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA.

Is the only preparation recognised by the Faculty as a wonderful Purifier of the Human Blood.

Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body, Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of Illness.

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"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course"—SIR R. MARTIN.

The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

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CAUTION—See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark, AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.

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JOHN E. G. VILLA
Registrar.

Rangoon, the 7th December, 1888

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INDIAN JEWELLERS,
DIAMOND, GEM, GOLD, AND SILVER JEWELLERY.
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RESERVE FUND..... £800,000

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PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
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On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 500 and upwards but not exceeding Rs. 100,000.

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For 12 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.
Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

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CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

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NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited.

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DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—
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„ 6 „ 4 per cent. „
and for other periods subject to special arrangement.
INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.
DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.
CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash on terms to be learned on application.
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The Security of this Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officers under Government and Public Companies.

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Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

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The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		In Arrears.	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 50
Half-yearly	„

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Standing Committee of the Corporation.
Novelty Theatre, World of Wonders, 9 P.M.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Charon Wattana (barque), from Bangkok; and Berenice (s), Hongkong.

VESSEL SAILED.—The Clan Macgregor (s), sailed yesterday for Genoa and Marseilles.

CALVERT'S TOILET PREPARATIONS.—Messrs. F. C. Calvert and Co., of Carbolic fame, have for some time past with singular success directed their attention to the manufacture of toilet preparations especially adapted for Indian use. Anti-mosquito soap, prickly-heat soap, and other carbolised preparations are simply invaluable in a country like this, for their efficacy is beyond all question.

FOUND DEAD.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at Kambekar Street respecting the death of a Seedi man, name unknown. Deceased was a mendicant and an old man, who frequented the Ismail Habib's Musjid, and slept about the verandahs of houses in that locality. He had been suffering from cough and diarrhœa for a considerable time. On Monday he was found lying dead on the verandah of Ahmed Deen Mahomed's house in Kambekar Street, a dealer in fruit. His body was much emaciated. The verdict was that death was caused by diarrhœa.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Hindoo labourer, named Poonja Heerajee, employed at the Tansa Water-Works, was yesterday morning brought down to Bombay by his relatives, suffering from extensive injuries caused by a blast suddenly exploding while operations were being carried out on those works. He was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where he was admitted, and died there about three hours after admission. An inquest was held by the Coroner on view of the body of the deceased yesterday afternoon, when it was identified, and the inquest was adjourned.

DEATH FROM APOPLEXY.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at H. M.'s House of Correction touching the death of Shaik Mahomed Shaik Moosa, a prisoner in the jail. Deceased was admitted in the jail on the 7th July last under sentence of rigorous imprisonment for five years by Mr. Justice Scott. He was never a patient in the Jail Hospital, but did duty in the hospital as a ward attendant. At about midnight on Sunday deceased was in the hospital lying on his bed on the floor in a comatose state. He did not regain consciousness and died on Monday. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by apoplexy.

NATIVE PRESS.

THE NEW EDUCATIONAL POLICY.

THE *Indu Prakash* says:—In all our numerous grievances of which we are constantly complaining, the one that is now by far the most urgent, pressing, and anxious is the new policy of retrenchment in education which the Government seems to be determined upon. The transfer of primary schools to municipalities was perhaps done with the best of intentions, but speaking of our own Presidency, we believe, the transfer threatens to be attended with the most direful consequences to the permanent interests of our people. But before that experiment has had time to fully show its results, Government seems to have resolved to withdraw from all education at any cost, and though the resolution will not be carried out summarily all at once, the beginning of the end is not imperceptible. It is impossible that Government should be unaware of the fearful consequences of the action they contemplate. We do not think Government can be ignorant of the mismanagement in most private schools. Nor can Government be unconscious of the danger of leaving their subjects without proper means of education. The policy resolved upon by Government is said to be a matter of sheer fiscal necessity. It is not probably considered as one good and desirable in itself. But it is entered upon as a choice of evils, and Government apparently consider that starving education is less harmful than starving any other branch of the administration. It must be our endeavour to convince Government that no branch of the administration could be starved with more serious consequences than education, and that it should be the last instead of being the first department which should be reduced.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Jan. 2.—Standing Committee of the Corporation.
—G. I. P. Camp, Lanowli.
—Camp-of-Exercise, Poona.
3.—Inspection of G. I. P. Vols., Lanowli.
—Camp-of-Exercise, Poona.
4.—Telegraph Department Annual Dance, Town Hall.
—Camp-of-Exercise, Poona.
5.—Pensioners' Fete, Town Hall.
—Sale of Bombay Saw Mills, Tank Bunder.
—Camp-of-Exercise, Poona.
7.—Municipal Corporation.
8.—H. E. the Governor arrives at Poona.
—Mr. Lee-Warner's Lecture on "The Power and Responsibilities of Criticism."
9.—H. E. the Governor arrives at Bombay.
—Standing Committee.
—Municipal Corporation.
—Laying foundation-stone, New Fort Dispensary.
—Lord Bishop's Third Visitation in St. Thomas' Cathedral.
10.—Lord Bishop's Third Visitation in St. Thomas' Cathedral.
11.—Municipal Corporation.
14.—Municipal Corporation.
15.—University Convocation.
16.—Standing Committee.
—Municipal Corporation.
—Annual Concert, Bombay Scottish Orphanage.
17.—General Municipal Elections in Bombay.
18.—Municipal Corporation.
21.—Municipal Corporation.
23.—Standing Committee.
—Municipal Corporation.
Feb. 6.—Election of Councillors by Chamber of Commerce.
12.—Election of Councillors by Justices of the Peace.
18.—Amateur Theatricals, Gaiety Theatre.
19.—Amateur Theatricals, Gaiety Theatre.
22.—Byculla Club Ball.
—Gymkhana Athletic Sports.
23.—Gymkhana Athletic Sports.
26.—Election of Councillors by Fellows of the University.
Mar. 2.—Bombay Races.
5.—Bombay Races.
7.—Bombay Races.
9.—Bombay Races.

IN a letter published in the *Daily Telegraph* a correspondent quotes the following questions which were put in the First-class College of Preceptors' examination held last week:—

What is meant by the following:—The Statute of Provisors, the Dictum de Kenilworth, Justices in Eyre, the Assize of Clarendon, Presentment of Englishry?

What do you know of the Mad Parliament, the Good Parliament, the Wonderful Parliament, the Parliament of Bats, the Unlearned Parliament, the Model Parliament?

What do you know of the Kentish Petition, the Aylesbury Case, Mo.ocks, "Mrs. Morley," Sorrel, the Kit-Cat Club, the Sacheverell Clause, the "Flying Squadron," the "Tadkers?"

The first two questions, it appears, were given in the section of "General History"—an examination which is mainly intended for children, as although it is open to persons of any age, no prizes are given to any exceeding eighteen years.

TENDERS for remittances on India for Rs.35,00,000 were received at the Bank on Dec. 12, when the following allotments were made, viz:—In bills on Calcutta, Rs. 17,00,000 at an average of 1*s.* 4·34*d.*; Bombay, Rs. 11,71,000 at an average of 1*s* 4·311*d.*; and Madras, Rs. 1,29,000 at an average of 1*s.* 4·3125*d.*; and in telegrapoic transfer on Calcutta, Rs. 5,00,000 at an average of 1*s.* 4·406*d.* Tenders for bills at 1*s.* 4 5-16*d.* will receive about 28 per cent., and for transfers at 1*s.* 4 13-32*d.* in full. Subsequently bills for Rs. 5,00,000 on Calcutta were sold specially at 1*s.* 4*d.*, besides Rs. 10,000 on Bombay at 1*s.* 4 13-32*d.* The remittances sold last week amounted to Rs. 32,67,500 and produced 223,497*l.*, while the bills and transfers disposed of between April 1 and Dec. 11 showed a total of Rs. 12,77,80,206 and realised 8,673,044*l.*

THE CROP FORECASTS.

THE following forecasts of crops in the Punjab, N. W. and Central Provinces and Bombay, are issued:—

WHEAT CROP IN THE PUNJAB.

"According to the District Returns, the Area sown with wheat by the end of November is estimated at 6,046,200 acres, being about 2½ per cent. below the area under wheat at last harvest. The present estimate is, however, about 8 per cent. over the area estimated this time last year. After careful consideration of the several district reports it is believed that the actuals of the coming harvest will exceed the present estimates, and that there will be very little difference between the wheat area of the coming and the past harvest.

"The character of the season has been extraordinarily like that of last year. There was the same heavy rain in August throughout the province, and the same absence of rain in September, except in the eastern and south-eastern districts. But it is believed that in the central and western districts the agriculturists have this year made a much better use of the August rain, and that there is a considerably greater breadth under wheat. In November there was a heavy fall of rain in Peshawar, Rawalpindi, Kohat and Bannu, which greatly assisted the sowings.

"The young crop is in excellent condition almost everywhere."

PUNJAB WHEAT AND RAPE.

The first report up to 30th November 1888 is as follows:—

"Estimated area sown with wheat 6,046,200 acres, with rape 462,600 acres, being respectively 2-25 and 2-4 per cent. less than areas of last harvest. Condition excellent."

WHEAT AND OILSEED CROPS.

In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the first report up to 10th December 1888 is as follows:—"Rains very heavy and continuous, but ceased a little too early. Ploughings fewer than usual; germination however fair. Prospects on the whole rather low. Area a little more than last year."

WHEAT AND LINSEED CROPS.

The first report on the prospects of the current season's wheat and linseed crops in the Central Provinces is as follows:—

"The most important of the circumstaces on which the condition of the cold weather crops depends is the character of the rainfall of the September and October preceding. This year the rainfall of these months has been abnormally light and capricious. A heavy fall occurred in the middle of September, after which rain held off altogether for six weeks. At the end of October and beginning of November heavy showers fell in the Satpura and southern districts, but the northern districts received little or nothing, and the falls which occurred in Raipur and Bilaspur were very light. Towards the middle of November rain again fell, but it was again very unevenly distributed. The Satpura districts, the Nagpur country and Chhattisgarh received good falls, but the northern districts again fared badly, and especially Damoh, Jabal pur., and Narsingpur where clouds remained rainless. The important wheat-growing district of Hoshangabad fared but little better. A third fall occurred in the beginning of December, which was also limited to the south of the Provinces and Chhattisgarh. As much as an inch and-a-half was registered at Bilaspur, but the showers were generally light.

The districts situated on the south of the Satpura range have then received since the middle of September a good deal of rain in the form of irregular showers. North of the Satpuras some rain has fallen in Saugor and Hoshangabad, but practically speaking none has fallen in the Damoh, Jabalpur, and Narsinghpur districts.

The condition of the wheat and linseed crops follows very closely the distribution of the rainfall. In the Satpura districts and in the Nagpur country the crops are doing well and prospects are favourable. Over some portion of the area which was sown before the end of October the seed has germinated unevenly, but speaking generally a good outturn is promised. In the Chhattisgarh country prospects are favourable in Bilaspur where the late rain has been much heavier than in Raipur. In Raipur much of the wheat and linseed has germinated very unevenly indeed, and a considerable proportion of it is now in urgent need of rain.

Of the northern districts Saggor and Hoshangabad are in best condition, and if rain falls soon they should gather satisfactory crops. In Damoh, Jabalpur and Narsingpur prospects are decidedly unfavourable; the lands became too hard to be ploughed or sown, and the area under crop is materially less than usual. Indeed, over large tracts of country, only embanked land has been sown, unembanked fields having dried up before sowing time arrived. Over a large area which has been sown the seed has germinated unevenly, and the young crops are stunted and withering. Unless rain falls soon the outturn will be a very poor one. If rain occurs, a 10 or 12-anna crop may be expected. It should be added, however, that even in these districts there are numbers of villages in which, owing to local showers, the crops are in a flourishing condition.

A good index to the present outlook is furnished by the course of prices. In the Jabalpur market wheat was selling in last July at considerably lower rates than in the year preceding. Its price has now risen very greatly, and it commands 12 annas a maund more than at the corresponding time last year. The same is the case with linseed, but in a greater degree. It is selling at Rs. 4-11-4 per maund, whereas last year it was selling at Rs. 3-7-8. The state of affairs at Harda in the Narbada valley, is similar, but the rise has not been so marked. At Nagpur, on the other hand, the wheat is selling at almost the same price as that which it commanded last year, and the same is the case at Raipur. The price of linseed in both Nagpur and Raipur has risen considerably. But a large rise in the price of linseed would be sufficiently accounted for by the poverty of the last crop. The wheat crop on the other hand was excellent."

PUNJAB RAPESEED.

The following report is supplementary to that issued on the 26th ult., and furnishes fuller details regarding the rapeseed crop:—"The area estimated to have been sown with rape at the end of November is put at 462,600 acres, being 2·4 per cent. less than the area of last harvest. Looking at the curiously similar character of the two sowing seasons, the area now reported is what was to be expected. The estimates of the different districts appear full, and it is not anticipated that there will be any material increase in the actuals of the coming harvest. The harvest of last year was classed as fair average. The young crop is doing well everywhere."

BOMBAY WHEAT.

The Bombay Presidency report giving information supplementary to the memorandum, dated the 21st December 1888, is:—"Kopargaon and Chandor.—Areas 100,000 and 20,000 acres respectively. Want of rain for kharif sowings has slightly enlarged the areas in both talukas over last year, but rain has held off and prospects poor."

DOUBTLESS with the object of counteracting the late rumours of a coolness between Berlin and Vienna, the *Reichsanzeiger* of Dec. 10 published the following exchange of telegrams between the two Emperors on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of His Austrian Majesty's accession:—"His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, Miramar,—I feel sincerely impelled to convey once more to thee my warmest and heartiest congratulation on the occasion of this day. With sincere gratitude I recall the faithful friendship which thou hast always shown me. May God spare thee for a long time yet, to the welfare of both our peoples, and the advantage of the peace of Europe. A thousand greetings to the Empress.—WILLIAM." His Majesty the Emperor William, Berlin, Vienna, the Burg, Dec. 3. 1888.—"Just returned from Miramar. I must now fulfil my heart's desire, by thanking thee with equal sincerity for the renewed expression of thy warm felicitations, and begging thee to remain firmly assured of my faithful friendship as I in all circumstances trust in thine, being convinced as I am that our steadfast alliance of amity will secure peace and yield rich blessings. The Empress cordially returns thy greetings.—FRANCIS JOSEPH."

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2*s.* 6*d.*, of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

DURING the sitting of the Parnell Commission on the 12th Dec., Captain Boycott gave evidence of the prosecution to which he was subjected at Lough Mask, and some letters threatening him with death were read. He was not cross-examined, a conversation having previously taken place as to the desirability of shortening the evidence, during which Mr. Justice Smith remarked that while counsel had objected to the length of the proceedings, they had not curtailed their cross-examination.

A FENIAN'S EVIDENCE.

At the meeting of the Parnell Commission on December 13, James Buckley, labourer, Tralee Causeway, was called. He said that in the month of November 1880, he was sworn in a member of the Fenian Brotherhood. Thomas Dean asked him to join before 1880.

HE IS SWORN TO BE LOYAL TO THE BROTHERHOOD.

Dean asked him to see John Lynch, who was the secretary of the Land League. Dean, after he first spoke to him, left him for half an hour, then went back to him, and gave him a note to go to a public-house, where he saw a man named Deasey. He was sworn on that occasion to be loyal to the Irish Brotherhood. He was afterwards at a meeting of the Fenian organization held at Casey's house, at which there were about twenty men. John Lynch was the Head Centre at the Time. William Phœnix was an active member of the committee. Eugene Fitzgerald, Maurice Hanlon, and John McKann were members. The witness attended several meetings at Casey's House after he was sworn in to protest against land being taken from a man named Sullivan. In 1881 the witness saw Willian Phœnix in Tralee Causeway.

A MID-NIGHT ATTACK.

A farmer named W. Shee was occupying land in the district which had previously been held by his brother-in-law. Phœnix told him that Shee's house was to be visited, and that he was to meet Fitzgerald and some other "boys" in the village for the purpose. They met about half-past ten at night at a place known as the Fort, and Phœnix fired off a revolver as a signal. Five men came up—Richard Casey, Samuel Hains, John Harrington, Patrick Harrington, and John Lower. Eleven men, in all met at the Fort. McGrath Fitzgerald, Lewry, and Dean were the other four. The men wore white shirts. One man had a revolver and the rest were armed with pitchforks. They went to Shee's house, which was about 400 yards away. The party were divided into two sections, Dean taking charge of one and Fitzgerald the other. Fitzgerald had the revolver. The witness's party went to the front part of the house, and Fitzgerald knocked three times at the door. No answer was given and Fitzerald fired three shots through the door.

THE INTENDED VICTIM ESCAPED THROUGH THE WINDOW.

The door was then forced and the windows were broken. Fitzgerald said he believed he saw Shee get out of one of the windows and make off to the police barracks. The witness went home with two of the men, and as they were returning they saw Shee with a police officer. They threw themselves down in a dyke until the officer and Shee had passed. Before going to the house Phœnix gave them directions that Shee was to be brought out of his house, and if he did not promise to give up his lands, they were to shoot him. No one was arrested for the outrage. Phœnix was still at Tralee Causeway.

PLOT TO SHOOT AN INFORMER.

A man named Michael Roach was living in the district in June, 1832, and had been a member of the Land League, but he had been expelled for getting some of the members arrested. He was supposed to have given some information to the police. The Secretary of the Land League, John Lynch, left the country and Henry O'Connor succeeded him. Opposition was made to Shee's obtaining compensation. Afterwards it was arranged at a meeting that Fitzgerald, Phœnix, and the witness should shoot Roach as he was leaving the petty divisional court, where he had been prosecuting a neighbour for trespassing on his land. A revolver was given to Fitzgerald, and another to the witness. Roach left the court about three o'clock in company with Mr. John Rice, and proceeded to his house, which was almost half a mile away. They could not make any attack on Roach then, and they returned to the village and gave up the revolvers to Patrick Dean. Afterwards they met at Casey's house, and the witness was asked if he would shoot Roach and go across to America with funds out of the country. He was given a revolver and twenty-four rounds of ammunition. He was advised to practice with the revolver. Eugene Fitzgerald was still at Tralee Causeway. It was arranged that if the witness shot Roach he was to make for Dean's house, and they would be able to swear that he was not in the vicinity at the time. He afterwards met Roach in day light on the public road driving his cattle. He asked Roach how he had got on at the court, and he replied, "Very well."

THE REVOLVER MISSED FIRE.

Roach kept his head turned away from him and he fired; but the revolver which had been hidden by him in a ditch, missed fire. Roach asked him to come back to the rivr, and said he wanted to put a bush in the gaps. The witness afterwards caught hold of Roach, and pulled the trigger three times; but none of the shots went off. Roach shouted, and ran away towards the police barracks, and the witness went to Dean's house. He there met Pat Deasey. The police followed in search of him, and he shortly afterwards went to the sergeant and asked if they wanted him. He was taken to the police barracks and brought before the magistrates, and Roach swore that he heard bullets fired. The witness called John O'Connor and James Doney to show that he was at Dean's house when the outrage was said to have been committed. He afte wards applied to Phœnix and Casey for the money which he was to have to go to America with. They referred him to Thomas Diggins, the treasurer of the Land League. Subsequently Phœnix and Fitzgerald gave him 50*s.*

THE BLOOD-MONEY INSUFFICIENT.

He was dissatisfied with the money. Phœnix said he could not expect to get any more as he had failed to shoot Roach. He told Phœnix that the amount was insufficient. A letter was afterwards given him by Dean to take to Thomas Pearce, the president of the Land League. Pearce told him he would go round with him and collect money to aid him in his escape to America.

A SCENE.

On the 14th ultimo after an application for a summons against Mr. O'Brien, M. P., had been granted,

The Attorney-General said he need not remind their lordships what course was pursued when Sir C. Russel made an application with reference to placards of a meeting. Seeing they were just upon adjourning for much needed holidays, during which the witness would be at the mercy of the Press in Ireland, he asked their lordships to deal with the matter. He mentioned Tuesday, Dec. 18. to give Mr. W. O'Brien time to appear.

Mr. Reid said he appeared for Mr. W. O'Brien, M. P., and he would like at the same time to make an application of a similar character against the Warden of Merton College, Cambridge. The matter had been before him some days, but as his learned friend appeared to make applications on the slightest provocation.

The President: I do not think you ought to say slightest provocation.

Mr. Justice Smith (warmly): Neither do I, sir.

Mr. Reid: The paragraph appeared on the 3rd December.

The Attorney-General: This is the 14th.

The President (warmly): I had hoped that the appeals I have addressed in various forms would have been listened to. If it were in my power I would this instant throw up this Commission on account of this interference with the course of justice. But I have a duty imposed upon me which I cannot get rid of. I am bound to the State.

Mr. Reid sympathised entirely with what his lordship said. As far as he was concerned, he deprecated in the strongest terms the comments upon the proceedings of this Commission.

Sir C. Russell: Upon either side.

Mr. Reid: Yes, upon either side.

The President asked Mr. Reid whether he had anything to say upon the application with reference to Mr. O'Brien.

Mr. Reid asked their lordships to deal with that as they thought proper. He, however, wished to make the application with regard to the Warden of Merton's speech, delivered at Oxford, in which he said:—

"And so they had not only a Home Rule League which under-graduates of advanced views had been earnestly pressed to join, but also as he understood an Oxford Branch of the National League, with a Nonconformist minister for its president, which had not yet taken any active part in organising outrage so far as he knew, but which might yet succeed in attracting the attention of the Parnell Inquiry Commission (laughter). They had already had visits from Mr. George, Mr. Hyndman, Mr. Davitt, and Mr. Dillon, and his impression was that if the Whitechapel murderer could be identified he would be invited to lecture by a club he cou'd name."

He wished Mr. Brodrick, Warden of Merton, to be summoned.

The President: There is a difference, but I do not enter into the question whether it is sufficient difference.

The Attorney-General pointed out that *United Ireland* was the paper circulating in Ireland.

After the three learned judges had consulted together for about five minutes they retired.

After being absent nearly ten minutes, their lordships returned, and the President said: It is absolutely necessary that this matter should be disposed of as promptly as possible, and, on a proper affidavit being filed, unless that is waived as to the proprietorship of the newspaper, the person against whom the application is made must appear before us to-morrow morning (15). With regard to the other matter, it is of a totally different character. Of course, notice must be served upon the gentleman. We do not think it calls for us to alter any arrangements that we have made.

Mr. Reid: I am perfectly certain he will come here.

The President: We will communicate with him as soon as possible.

In reply to Mr. Reid, the President said he could have a summons against the Warden of Merton College after the first day of next sitting.

THE BIMETALLIC LEAGUE.

ON the 13th inst., at the Westminster Palace Hotel, a meeting was held in connection with the Bimetallic League. Mr. H. R. Grenfell, the chairman of the general council, presided, in the absence of the president, Mr. H. H. Gibbs.

The Chairman first asked the company to toast "Her Majesty," and, this being enthusiastically accepted, he proceeded to read a long letter from the president on the report of the Royal Commission, Mr. Gibbs proclaiming that the report showed that the bimetallists had "run their fox to earth." The chairman described the president as the Moses of the bimetallic monetary system, himself as its Aaron, adding that it had found its Joshua in Mr. Chaplin, and its Caleb in Mr. Samuel Smith. Mr. Chaplin represented the landed interests and the wide interests of agricultue, while Mr. Smith represented the views of commercial men. The pressure of the views of such men and the pressure of the views from great commercial centres would have their influence in Parliament. The meeting was there to bid "God speed" to their representatives in their endeavour to bring this question to a practical issue (Cheers.)

Mr. Chaplin, M.P., who was received with great cheering, said he responded with readiness to the chairman's invitation to speak. All interested in the Bimetallic League must be gratified with the progress the cause was making—a progress seen in many directions. (Cheers.) Up to a recent period the subject was unknown to 99 out of 100 persons; but now it was a subject of general interest and discussion in a variety of quarters, and our shrewd and canny neighbours north of the Tweed had passed resolutions without opposition in favour of the double standard. (Cheers.) On the previous day he had addressed the Chambers of Agriculture, who had shown the highest appreciation of the Bimetalic League's views, and the league was now inaugurating a campaign which could not but terminate in a glorious and triumphant future. (Cheers.) The league had the big battalions on its side, for owners and workers had a common interest in this vital and important subject. Mr. Chaplin then pointed out that the advocates of a single standard had hitherto based their opposition to bimetallism largely, if not entirely, on two grounds, contending, first, that divergence in the value of the metals was due to natural laws, and was independent of causes such as the legislative action of foreign countries; and, in the second place, they denied the possibility of fixing and maintaining by law a stable ratio between the precious metals in the future. These two contentions, he insisted, were entirely disposed of in parts of the report signed by the whole of the Royal Commission, and the whole Commission, therefore (with the exception of two members, who, in a note appended to part 2 expressed some doubt on one point), were agreed absolutely and unanimously on the points which had been in dispute.

Mr. Samuel Smith, M P., said he only went through the report a few days ago, and he was astonished to find that the cardinal points of objection to the bimetallic system has been conceded, and the report went three-quarters of the way towards bimetallism. The single currency party, however, had hesitated on the brink to take the plunge, and to go wholly with those who advocated bimetallism. He then spoke of the evils to the commercial classes of the gold scarcity in this country under circumstances which required the yearly payment of between 150 and 200 millions for fixed charges, payable in gold, and in order to raise this amount the industrial classes had to part with 50 per cent. more of their industry than formerly as the 30 per cent. increased to 50 per cent. difference. This was equivalent to a new national debt, and the great fall in prices had really caused as much evil as a great war. The great fact to be seen on the opposite side was that the silver-using countries had gone on as before, and these countries had benefited at the cost of this country. He went on to say that formerly Lancashire was sending out a growing trade to China and Japan, and that now the Indian people were taking this trade, and thus supplanting the industry of the North of England, whose people had found that this continued depression was due to the present system of a gold standard.

Mr. C. S. Read, as respresenting East Anglian agriculture, said that if the farmers in this country did not grow wheat they could not carry on agriculture. They hoped that the virgin soil competition from America was being whipped away; but they could not expect to meet the competition from India while, under the one-metallic currency system against a silver currency a bounty of 9*s.* or 10*s.* a quarter was against them. This was no benefit to the Indian producer, and was tending to beggar the producer in this country. (Cheers.)

Speeches followed from Professor Foxwell, Sir James Allport, Sir H. Houldsworth, Mr. George Howel, Sir A. Lyall, Sir Hector Hay, Mr. Haughton, Mr. Montague, Mr. Provand, M. P., Mr. Jasper More, P. M., and Mr. Todman, and the meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to the chairman — the only vote taken.

THE SAVAGE CLUB DINNER.

THE dinner of the Savage Club, on December 10, Saturday, marked in several ways the notable advance which a circle that used to be regarded as characteristically Bohemian has made in society of late years. It was a significant fact that the Club migrated for the nonce to the aristocratic region of Knightsbridge, and occupied the handsome saloon in Messrs. Bertram's hotel and restaurant, which have recently been opened opposite the Barracks. The dinner was excellent, but the room was overcrowded. The Club has had other evenings when royalty has accepted its hospitality, but rarely has one of its *symposia* been more bright or successful. In no small degree this was due to the clever and sympathetic conduct of his duties by the chairman, Sir Albert Rollitt, who managed admirably to combine the spirit and style of culture with the *desinvolture* which is assumed to be characteristic of the literary Mohawks. It was amusing, in looking round the tables, to note the extraordinary mingling of classes and professions which the Club, in its generous licence of hospitality, had gathered together. Prince Victor Hohenlohe and Sir Morell Mackenzie, Sir Fredric Leighton and Mr. Whiteley, the universal provider, Sir Arthur Blyth, Sir Algenon Borthwick, Sir Graham Berry and the clever young Australian, Mr. J. Haddon Chambers, who has made such a *cup* with "Captain Swift" at the Haymarket and promise to make a distinguished mark among dramatists in the metropolis of the Empire. Near Mr. William Black sat Max O'Rell, while the author of "Ginx's Baby" hobnocked with Mr. G. Manvile Fenn; Mr. Woodall, M.P., and Sir Charles Russell, for the night forgot all vexatious political controversies, and smoked, with many good Conservatives, the pipe of peace in the wigwam of the far from "untutored" Savages. Some really excellent music was discoursed between the speeches, and Mr. Edison's friend Colonel Gourand created quite a *furore* with the phonograph, which repeated in tones that could be heard all over the room, not only words but inflections of voice, the music of an American band playing the "Starspangled Banner," and the cheers with which it was followed

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 31st December, 1888.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·931
Temperature of the Air	76·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	67·2
Dew Point	62·3
Relative humidity of Air	0·631
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10).	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	84·3
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	68·1
General Directions of Wind.*	N, NNE, ENE, WNW, NW, NNW, NNE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	216

* From midnight to midnight.

"OUIDA" ON WOMEN'S DRESS.

WOMEN have happily been preserved by their tailors rather than by their own good sense from the offences against taste which disfigure the modern costume of men. It is hardly possible to imagine anything better in the way of dress than the toilets which have been created by the first Paris houses for the adornment of women during the last ten or fifteen years. Thus "Ouida" opens a letter on the above subject. She proceeds:—

DRESS IS "AN ARTIFICIAL ADDENDUM."

Dress is, in its essence, an artificial thing. Nature has nothing to do with dress, and the blanket of the savage squaw is every whit as artificial as the Court train of the European duchess. Therefore it is senseless to object to costume as a deviation from simplicity; costume cannot be simple because it is opposed to nature; the greatest prude cannot pretend that the human form was intended by nature to be a peg on which to suspend clothes. Therefore it is a fair argument that a costume is the best which best fulfils its purpose, which embellishes the frame weighted with it, and which is so graceful, so well shaped, and so beautiful that the eyes in dwelling on it forget that it is an artificial addendum worn in deference to social prejudices and climatic necessities. Society has grown so hypercritical that it is even shy of the nude in art, to the irreparable injury to art, and has lost sense of beauty in nudity, which is so far removed from grossness. Dress, therefore, is a trammel from which it is improbable that the human form will ever be free, and the desirable thing in it is not that it should be more or less simplified, but that it should be as delightful to the sight as it can possibly be made; and this the costumes now worn by women of fashion and by famous actresses certainly are.

SUPREME GRACE OF THE TOILETTE.

That they are extremely costly is lamentable but inevitable, and it is difficult to see any possibility of cheapening them; a *femme bien mise* will always be an expensive creation of civilization. She is an article of luxury, and must pay, or be paid for at a very high price. If she is *tres bien mise* she will make it a condition that her costume shall not be repeated for others by her *faiseur*, and this desirable monopoly in itself constitutes a most costly privilege. Yet it is not enough to go to a famous maker and give unlimited orders; any daughter of shoddy can do that, and she will be given beautiful clothes, but she will not be well dressed in them. The most beautiful and costly toilet will not make a well-dressed woman of its wearer, unless it suits her form and features, and unless she is so entirely at ease in it that she thinks no more about it than if it were a bit of sackcloth, or at least so understands the *ars celare artem* that she appears not to do so. The supreme grace of the toilettes of great French actresses is the careless way in which they were then.

WHITE SHOULD PREDOMINATE.

Children should be dressed as well from infancy as the means of their mothers permit; thus only can they grow up with that care in dress and the habit of it which are essential to its effect. The dress of children should be simple, and never overladen, but it should be picturelike, and white should predominate. Nothing suits the soft lines and colours of childhood so well as white—indeed, at all ages white dress is beautiful. It is of all things the most agreeable to wear, because, as it shows every speck of dirt, perfect cleanliness is ensured by it. The dominance of black which is seen chiefly in London is an error. It gives a most gloomy aspect to concerts and parties, and nothing collects dust so rapidly. Black or gray is well worn by those women who are obliged to go about alone and on foot, because thus clad they attract little notice in the streets; but for the woman of the world, who usually drives wherever she goes, in cities, this reason for the adoption of sombre garb does not exist, and it is a fallacy to suppose that black is becoming.

THE WASP-LIKE WAIST IS GROTESQUE.

The fatal folly of tight-lacing, so ruinous to the health of the woman and of her offspring, disfigures modern costume; the wasp-like waist is not beautiful, it is not harmonious; it is stiff and grotesque, and deprives the figure of all elasticity, softness, and pliant undulation. No artist can tolerate, no sculptor would reproduce it. The tight, semi-masculine costumes of which Englishwomen are so proud have done much to increase the wasp-waist folly; yet it may be doubted if any woman of really good taste would care to adopt these cover-coats and narrow cloth skirts; they possess no feminine grace, no artistic attribute, and give a wooden rigidity to the whole person. English find a costume adited to uncertain weather and country road which would still retain something of that feminine grace of which the "tailor-made" gowns are so wholly deprived.

WHERE NOT TO ECONOMIZE.

Englishwomen are sad offenders in this matter of *thausure*, even those of the highest rank may be often seen in drawing-rooms at five o'clock teas wearing boots or highlows only fit for the road and the field. Of all important points in a toilet the shoes and the gloves are of the greatest importance; *bien chaussee, bien gantee*, a woman will look well dressed even when wearing a very plain gown. They are both matters in which economy is a crime. Economise as you will, as you must in all else, but never in these two items. Save in something else, but not in them, nor in your body linen. It must be confessed that a women who has but little to spend can never be well dressed in the Parisian sense of the words. Excellence in dress, as in all other things, is only to be attained by those who can afford to disregard what has to be paid for it. There is a charm, a chick, in the confections of famous houses that can never be found outside them. However frivolous it may sound, I would sooner have women develop their physical than their mental attractions. An ill-dressed woman, be she learned as all the ologies and all the sciences can make her, is an unsexed and unlovely thing. No woman can have herself born beautiful, but every woman may attain a certain beauty if she knows how to move and how to dress. Beyond all, fitness is the supreme necessity in all good clothes.

THE SUAKIM EXPEDITION.

As our telegrams informed us Mr. Wake, an English artist who sent illustrations to the *Graphic*, was struck by a bullet from the enemy's trenches while near the Shatta Gate on December 7. The wound proved a mortal one, Mr. Wake expiring from its effects at three o'clock the next morning. A bugler has been killed, while exercising, by a shell from the enemy.

RECONNOITRING THE ENEMY'S POSITION.

Colonel Barrow and Colonel Kitchener, with a squadron of Egyptain cavalry, went out on the 8th of December to reconnoitre the enemy's position outside Suakim. They encountered the Arab cavalry, and a sharp skirmish ensued, in which the Egyptians lost one killed and two wounded, one of whom has since died. The enemy's loss was slight. Our cavalry were shelled from the enemy's trenches, the fire being very accurate The cavalry went out a second time and recovered their dead comrade's body. On the 9th the enemy were quieter, but maintained an irregular fire. The sailors of the ship of war, under the direction of Captains May and Paget, have mounted a 64-pounder gun on a bank near the left of the water fort. This heavy piece will greatly strengthen the line of defences.

THE ATTACKING FORCE.

The *Standard* correspondent furnishes a list of the officers about to take the field against the rebels:—Major-General Commanding Sir F Grenfell; Aidesde-Camp, Bimbashi Maxwell and Ali Bey Haidar; Senior Staff Officer, Settle Pasha; Staff Officer for Artillery, Gordon; principal Medical Officer, Rogers Pasha; Special Service Officers, Colonel Rhodes and Major Johnstone. Colonel Barrow commands the Mounted Corps, and Colonel Coke the British Infantry. The 1st Brigade is composed of the 9th, 10th and 12th Soudanese Battalions, commanded by Kitchener Pasha. The 2nd Brigade consists of the 2nd, 3rd and 4th Egyptian Battalions, and the 11th Soudanese. It is commanded by Smith Pasha.

LETTER FROM OSMAN DIGMA.

The Arabs besieging Suakim worked hard at their entrenchments on December 11, and on the 12th it was seen that they had to a great extent repaired the damage done to the redoubt on the left by the fire of the 64-pounder on the 10th. The gun was on the 11th again playing on the redoubt, and nearly obliterated the repairs effected during the night. The enemy maintained a brisk rifle-fire from their entrenchments; the damage inflicted was, however, but small, the only casualties being two Egyptian soldiers wounded. Strong patrols of the enemy's cavalry have been observed in the direction of Handoub. Osman Naib, the Emir, commanding in the Arab trenches near the Left Fort, has been wounded in the neck by a shell. General Grenfell has received a letter from Osman Digma. The contents of this communication are kept secret.

LORD SACKVILLE has arrived in London from Paris, and has had an interview with the Prime Minister.

BARBAROUS TREATMENT OF CHILDREN.

IN *Good Work*, the Rev. Benjamin Waugh contributes an awful tale of child torture. He maintains that there is springing up amongst us a systematic child injury, torture, and murder—has sprung up and has quickly grown to serious proportions—at which pagan Rome might have blushed.

ONE OUT OF 225—SAVED.

Here is a specimen of 225 cases of attempted starvation of children. It is in as tidy a house and by as sober a pair as their respectable street contained. At the point at which the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children got possession of their child her weight should have been 63lb., and she actually weighed 41 lb., not much more than the weight of a skeleton of her years. The tight-drawn skin over the dry, fleshless bones made her move angularly, like a victim of rheumatism, though she suffered from no disease; her little figure was bent as with infirmities of age, and on her poor remains of limbs were marks left by beatings of a buckle-ended strap from her father's loins and a stick. This emaciated condition was deliberate work. . . . To-day, the father who "punished" his child for taking his bread, and the woman who planned her death, are in penal servitude, and the girl is a happy and comely child, with her basket on her arm at her errands.

A BABY FARM.

Here is a picture of one of the avenues which is offered to unmarried mothers in the advertisement columns of almost every newspaper, and which it is the business of

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Almost every Indian journal has favourably noticed it.

On account of increasing patronage it has been decided not to amalgamate the journal with the Student's Magazine, as formerly advertised. The "LITERARY ALBUM," will be published as henceforth. Its policy of selections will be changed for better and the editing, will be done from the 1st of January next, by a well read gentlemen.

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On TUESDAY, the 8th January, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction in the office of the Standard Life Assurance Company, Limited, in Elphinstone Circle, Fort, on the top floor of the offices of Messrs. Grindlay Groom & Co., the whole of the valuable blackwood and teakwood office and household furniture, a sweet-toned mahogany square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, &c., of which full particulars will be given hereafter and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

GRAND AUCTION SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 5th January, 1889, to the highest bidders, positively without reserve of the entire stock of mirrors, recently received per steamer "Hawkhurst" and specially manufactured by L Hartmann and Co. of all sizes and descriptions, at 4 Medows Street, Fort.

SALE OF STORES AT THE BOMBAY SAW MILLS AT TANK BUNDER.

Under instructions from the voluntary Liquidators of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Limited, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder on SATURDAY next, the 5th January, at 3 p.m.

A quantity of stores, of which full particulars will be given hereafter.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, January 2, 1889.

NOW READY.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1889.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1889 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay.
Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

DENTAL NOTICE.

MR. A. STEPHENS, DENTAL SURGEON, has returned to Bombay, and may be consulted at the Victoria Hotel.
FEES STRICTLY MODERATE AS IN 1884.
PAINLESS EXTRACTIONS.

SPECIAL NOVELTIES FOR
BALL GOWNS AND EVENING DRESSES.

THE NEW Silver and Gold Tinsel Nets and Tulles, also the soft draping Kalisto Silks (our specialities), which can be had in all the delicate Art and Evening Shades.

Patterns, Estimates, Self-Measurement Forms post free.

SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN, Ld.,
Hornby Row, BOMBAY. SHOW ROOMS. East Street, POONA.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.
Extracts Teeth under N. C. Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Opposite to P. W. Department.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
[illegible]
NO. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In pamphlet form)
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,
BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS
AND
GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,
Can supply every requisite for the entire furnishing of Houses, and will be glad to send samples and designs free of charge.
18, Marine St., Bombay.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"
is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.
* AGENTS WANTED.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES
ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of—

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily.
" " " Overland Summary
" " " Weekly Budget
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The Indian Travellers Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay

And for all other publications issuing from the Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 1.

MARKETS closed for New Year's holiday.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THIS ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

MARSHALL—November 21, at Torquay, Devonshire, Major-General William Elliott Marshall, late of the Bengal Staff Corps.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

PANDAY—January 1, at the residence of his mother, Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, Hormasjee, son of Shapoorjee Ardaseer Panday, aged 22 years. His remains to be carried to the Tower of Silence this (Wednesday) morning at 8 o'clock.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BOWDER—December 20, at Jhansi, the wife of Charles D Bowder, Inspector of Police, of a daughter.
BRENNAN—December 27, at St Ann's Parsonage, Indore, Central India, the wife of the Rev W H N Brennan, B A, Chaplain of Indore, of a son.
CUMMING—December 21, at Rutnagherry, the wife of W H Cumming, Konkan Revenue Survey, of a son.
LAVELLE—December 26, at Bangalore, the wife of David J Lavelle, of a daughter, (prematurely.)
LEPATOUREL—December 20, at Bridegside, No 2, Garden Reach, the wife of Paul B LePatourel, of a son.
ORCHARD—December 24, at Sambhur, Rajputana, the wife of C H Orchard, Superintendent, N I Salt Revenue, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

HOLMWOOD—ATKINSON—December 27, at the Cathedral, Calcutta, Mabel, eldest daughter of E T Atkinson, B C S, to Herbert Holmwood, B C S.

DEATHS.

DENIS-DE VITRE—December 23, at Agra, 2nd Lieutenant W E Denis-de Vitre, 2nd Battalion, The Manchester Regt, son of Major-General W Denis-de Vitre, Retired List, Royal (late Bombay) Artillery, aged 20 years.
MIDDLETON—December 23, at Civil Hospital, Allahabad, Charles Osborne, Sub-Overseer, I M Railway, the only son of C Middleton, late of the E I Railway Stores Department, Calcutta, aged 18 years and 7 months.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1889.

THE publication of a German White Book on the East African adventure which has wrought so much mischief to peaceful Indian traders on that coast, enables the public to judge how much credence should be given to the pretence that the disastrous events have been brought about by the resistance of the slave-dealers to a disinterested endeavour to abolish slavery. The title-page of the collection of official papers presented to the Reichstag sets forth that they are "documents concerning the insurrection in East Africa." The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* draws attention to the fact that what the Government has in its mind is not the slave question but an "insurrection." The proclamation of the blockade by Admirals Deinhard and Freemantle is notified to the German representatives abroad in a despatch from Prince Bismarck stating that the measure had adopted after the German settlements on the Zanzibar littoral, established by treaty with the Sultan, had been attacked "by armed bands of insurrectionary inhabitants of the Sultanate and the adjoining territories under the leadership of slave-dealers." This as we know on indisputable evidence is a complete misrepresentation of what has actually occurred. The statement that insurrectionary bands were led by slave-holders is not justified by anything that had happened. The *Times* correspondent hints not obscurely that the initiative in the "slave trade question" came from Lord Salisbury in a memorandum of September 28, which has not yet seen the light. It must be borne in mind that a minatory communiqué was inserted in a semi-official organ of the German Foreign Office to the effect that [illegible] to Germany in East Africa the former Power should not be surprised if in European affairs more nearly affecting her she had to look in vain for German support. It is possible that Lord Salisbury, realising the difficulty of reconciling English opinion to joint operations with Germany in Africa with a view to further German designs in that part of the world, suggested as a convenient pretext "the initiative of the slave question." If this be so, the hint of the Berlin correspondent has a special value for those who desire to see beneath the surface of this singular development of humanitarian zeal on the part of very unsentimental statesmen. To return to the documents in the White Book. On the 5th October the German Foreign Office in a despatch which apparently had reference to the memorandum of September 28 directed the Embassy of London to broach the project of a blockade. On October 23 Prince Bismarck wrote to Count Halzfeld dwelling on the spread of the Mahomedan movement throughout Africa. This idea of a Mahomedan movement leaves the slave question out of sight, but it served as an excuse for inviting Great Britain to join with Germany in the blockade of the coast to prevent the export of slaves and the import of arms. If the British Government assented the Prince would open negotiations with other Powers—and especially with France in reference to the abuse of the French flag by Arab dhows. The next day a more urgent despatch was sent urging that England and Germany should enter into an international compact so as "to impress and persuade other Powers." This pressure was successful, and notes were exchanged. France, Italy, Portugal, and Belgium were applied to for co-operation in putting an end to slavery. Cardinal Lavigeries' crusade was thus turned to political profit with all the promptitude and skill for which the Chancellor is famous. The French Government stated that, "true to her humane traditions, France would not permit her flag to be misused for the purposes of slave trading"; Italy did not suppose that Italians sold munitions to the Arabs, but all the same she would take part in the blockade; Portugal remembering her anti-slavery traditions gave a similar promise. Thereupon the Prince asked the Congo Free State to put an end to the sale of arms through the whole of that territory, "for the present at least," and to stop the transport of slaves eastward. The Congo administration stated that they would do as requested—if France and Portugal who have adjacent territories in that region consented to such a course.

Here we have an incidental reference to one of the hidden perils besetting Prince Bismarck's combination comprehensive and wide-reaching as it undoubtedly is. The French in the Congo region and also in North Africa possess abundant means of rendering nugatory the blockade of the Eastern Coast of Africa as a means of cutting off supplies of arms and ammunition from the natives whom the Germans desire to deprive in advance of the means of offering an effectual resistance. M. Goblet, when replying to the representations made by the German Embassy, spoke of the traditions of France forbidding the misuse of her flag to cover slave-trading. But he said nothing about French traditions being opposed to selling arms in remote parts of Africa. France might easily find the means of depriving the blockade of a good deal of its efficacy. It was more than suspected that the Abyssinians received considerable external assistance both in arms and in prudent counsel while rendering abortive the Italian operations, on which so much store was set while they were in preparation. The fact that the Italians have sent war vessels to take part in the present blockade would not lessen any disposition on the part of the French to allow things in Africa to take the course which would be most embarrassing to their immediate neighbours. It is strange that a Christian Power like Germany, entering upon a disinterested mission of civilization in Africa, should be so anxious to deprive the Africans of the weapons of civilized warfare, and thus throw them inevitably back upon the rude resources of the savage and the barbarian. It is in vain to prohibit in the text-books of International Law the use of poisoned arrows and the practice of poisoning wells, if, when the time comes, the better weapons of civilisation be withheld. Little will be gained by this shabby attempt to tie the hands of the African savage before making war upon him. If he cannot get weapons of precision, he will be compelled to make free use of the methods with which he is most familiar, and which at a pinch will probably stand him in best stead. It cannot be expected that even a savage, when driven to bay, will accept all the refinements of the Convention of Geneva and the declaration of St. Petersburg. Quite recently the Germans killed a hundred and sixty natives of Africa without themselves receiving a scratch; but that experience may not be uniform. Whatever may be thought at Berlin, the resources of barbarism are not yet exhausted. For one thing Africa fights those who tread her soil with deadly malaria. And her tangled forests and pestilential marshes are defended by "men who know how to die." If they do not get rifles and muskets, they will use other weapons not much less dangerous to life. As Prescott shows, wherever the Spanish invaders were encountered with poisoned arrows, the Castilian heroism, clad in iron, was of little avail, and there is very good reason to infer, from what happened in the Darian expeditions, that had the Peruvians known of poisoned arrows, the conquest of that country would have been deferred until undertaken by a large and well organised force that could have afforded to be a little less merciless than Pizarro and his companions. It is to be feared that the definition of "necessary cruelty" will always depend a good deal on the opinion which the stronger side entertains of the amount of suffering calculated to enforce the submission of the weaker side. Sir Henry Maine observes that the prohibition of the poisoning of water and food from the earliest times shows that the practice has existed from the earliest times and it is still resorted to in the last extremity. In the war of liberation against the French one of the instructions issued to the armed peasantry in Prussia was to poison the wells or render the water unfit for drinking by throwing carcases into it. The Greeks and Romans—who were conquering nations when they laid down the law on such subjects—thought the practice only fit for barbarians. Sir Henry, inquiring into the origin of the feeling against the use of poison, suggests that arsenic, which was the chief poison formerly known, inflicted extreme pain, while the idea of unfairness was attached to a method of killing which did not give the victim any chance of employing his skill in resistance. If this feeling operated so powerfully that former ages agreed to prescribe the use of poison why, it may be asked, should all civilised nations now vie with one another in inventing and compassing the means of destroying their enemies in myriads with the least possible chance of using their skill in resistance. It is true that the advance of civilized [illegible] however barbarous, were effective of their kind and in their day. At the present moment, when Prince Bismarck is about to carry fire and sword into a considerable portion of East Africa, to put an end to slavery and avenge the injuries of the German East African Company it is suggestive to note that the author, we have just quoted, whose posthumous work has just been published but which was written before there was any intention of civilising Africa in this manner, remarks—what many have remarked as well—"that one consequence of the decay and abolition of slavery was an increase of bloodshed." In the wars of the times when slavery was a recognised institution, the men were slain, but the women and children were allowed to live; and he gives the reason with philosophical calmness:—"Women and children and occasionally grown up men have a value of their own which supply the motive for keeping them alive, and at a later date bloodshed was to a greater extent diminished by the practice of ransoming. There were no bloodier wars than those which occurred when the practice of ransoming had just died out. Even religion—it seems shocking to say—does not supply strong motive for respecting human life as self-interest." Witness the extraordinary ferocity of the wars which broke out in Europe at the Reformation which, as Sir Henry says, "brought with it a new fury of fighting; the wars of religion were amongst the most fercious that mankind had waged," every individual combatant hating his enemy as a misbeliever. At Magdeburg a population of 25,000 were reduced to 2,000, the execution being all cutting of throats and mere housemurders, only those being left who hid in cellars and holes, and were not forced by the flames to come in the streets and be killed. Cæsar would have sold the greater portion of the 25,000 inhabitants of Magdeburg, and made a large sum of money as well as a reputation for clemency; but he was a Pagan. The horrors of the mediæval sieges are ascribed in part to a desire to imitate the ferocity of the Tartars, who had overrun large portions of Asia and Europe, and never spared the population of a town that stood a siege. Those ferocious hoards had no markets for slaves, whom they could not carry with them; so they slaughtered men, women, and children and made pyramids of their skulls. The reaction against those horrors gained a hearing for the early writers on International Law, who philosophised on the Law of Nature, which was a Roman conception. The naval wars of the last and the beginning of the present century were conducted in accordance with usages which were on the whole reasonable and humane, because, as the author holds they were checked by the presence of neutrals and by the Prize Courts from going to the full lengths of predatory destructiveness. The furious passions of mankind when unleashed in war are not easily regulated; but a good deal may be accomplished in that way by bringing home to those concerned that a reasonable amount of humanity pays in the long run. It is devoutly to be wished that this view of the matter be received before the whole of Eastern Africa is involved in flame and bloodshed, as now seems but too probable.

THE Allahabad Congress showed no hesitancy in passing a resolution which aimed at taking from the Arms Act the provisions which chiefly make it defensive of social peace. Two voices, however, were raised on the side of caution—Mr. Telang's and that of Mr. Kennedy, of Mozzufferpore, the latter of whom testified that where he came from the opportunity of using arms would create a deal of trouble, for "assaults would become murders, and men in fighting would most certainly take to arms." The view which the Congress adopted, in spite of counsels of prudence from these two delegates, was that the *onus probandi* in regard to the refusal of arms certificates should lie upon the Administration. Everybody, Tantia Bhil and the Hazara tribesman included, should be presumed to be peaceful and fit to be trusted with a rifle, until he had been proved, "by reasons to be recorded in writing and duly published," to be a *mauvais sujet*. Now the Congress will find that the passing of resolutions of this kind will be about as ineffectual as baying at the moon. The Indian Arms Act is one of the measures which make for peace in this country, and which help us to forget how discordant are the racial elements which constitute the population of this country. Take it away, or give its provisions a merely exceptional application, and some of the best work that England has done for India—not by any means for her own supremacy alone—would be undone. At the same time there are not many people who regard the Arms Act as by any means a perfect measure, and who would have approved of any reasonable proposal that might have been made at Allahabad for its amendment. Mr. Toynbee's account of the working of the Act in Lower Bengal, for example, would have served for a text for some vigorous criticism of the Act, and as a useful basis for a scheme of amendment. While the sheristadar was under fire in our columns a few weeks ago some rather strong evidence was given concerning the obstacles which that useful official is in the habit of putting in the way of a prompt granting of gun licenses, and we find all that was then said about delay in the working of the Act supported by Mr. Toynbee's experience as a magistrate in Bengal. Mr. Toynbee tells us that in some cases the applicant has to wait many months for his licence, so that he is confronted with the alternative of breaking the law or of remaining in the state of danger which the possession of a gun is expected to guard him against. The most serious objection to the Act is, however, the renewal clause. If licences were granted originally with discrimination, and with due regard to the character of the applicant, there would be no need at all to require the holder to go through the form of renewal at the end of each year. A man who can be trusted with a gun in 1888 can be trusted with one in 1889, unless some offence has been proved against him, and of this offence the authorities are automatically apprised. It would be far better to assert that a license shall lapse *ipso facto* on conviction of the holder of any prescribed offence under the Penal Code, though this should not debar him from the chance of renewal. In India, where habit is very much a concomitant of caste and occupation, and where the fitness for possessing firearms varies not so much between individual and individual as between class and class, the issue of licenses under the Act should not seriously tax the discrimination of a magistrate. And at all events when a licence has been once issued the presumption should be that the holder will thenceforward justify the trust that has been reposed in him. The severity of the penalties prescribed by the Act is another serious objection. Three years' imprisonment is a stringent punishment for neglecting to give notice of the sale of a gun, or for being in possession of firearms after the expiry of the term of a license, and the penalty is not justified by the fact that magistrates do not always live up to the powers with which the Act entrusts them. With the unreasonable severity of the Act mitigated, and with the renewal section abrogated or modified, there would be little reason for any other than disaffected people to complain of it, and the Arms Act would no longer be a piquant morsel in the programme of the National Congress.

IT has already been stated that an application for revision of judgment in the Patna case will be made in the Calcutta High Court within the next few days. We hear, however, that other proceedings, and in a different direction, are likely to be taken. Mr. Quinn, the District Magistrate of Patna, who has been described by a hysterical Bombay journal as "an unjust judge," and charged with giving a brutal decision, with a demoniacal deed, and finally with a crime worse than murder, seems to have thought that he, too, had some claim to protection against outrage. We understand that he has received the permission of the Bengal Government to prosecute "the man Dyer,"—to be as polite as his assailant—and that proceedings for defamation are likely to be taken against that gentleman.

ONE hesitates, because of the amazing novelty of the quotation, to say that the English or any other people take their pleasures sadly. But it has been remarked that in Bombay a "Europe holiday" is at all events taken quietly. The Tramway Company find it so, since New Year's Day or Christmas Day brings down their traffic by something like twelve and a half per cent. The natives keep out of the Fort, and so do the Europeans, or as many of them as can do so. But on a native holiday the reverse is the case, and more so. The Tramway Company on those occasions bask in the sunshine of a crowding prosperity, and on some of their lines traffic goes up 20 per cent.

H. H. THE GAEKWAR OF BARODA has contributed a sum of Rs. 1,200 in aid of the fund for the relief of the Vaiturna sufferers in Bombay. For the succour of any of his own subjects who may be found to have sustained serious loss through the loss of the ill-fated steamer H. H. has caused efficient arrangements to be made.

A DACOITY occurred on the night of 27th ult. at Pandhauri, about twenty miles from Jhansi, on the borders of the Sampthur State. About dusk twenty men, armed with guns, came down upon the village and, after firing off their weapons to alarm the villagers, proceeded to loot it. They also branded the lumbarder to make him disclose where his money was hidden. The value of the stolen property is not yet known.

A GANG of soldiers of the East Lancashire Regiment broke into an Abkari shop the other night in a village near the Benares Cantonments, and made away with a large quantity of liquor which they freely indulged in. The following morning one soldier died as soon as he was picked up, and of several others, who are now in the hospital under medical treatment, one man lies dangerously ill.

HERE is a picture of "General Boulanger at Home and Abroad," which just now, when his divorce case is again before the courts, will be read with especial interest:—

The *jeune et beau general* is in reality neither jeune nor beau, but a wornout old fellow of fifty-six, who has his grey hair and beard carefully dyed dark brown, and who uses perfumes and pomades like any coquette. At home he is often in bed for days together, with feet bandaged and body wrapped up in ten layers of flannel, in order to get rid of his gout. And when he appears in the street he minces his steps like a youth of eighteen who wears his top hat for the first time.

TELEGRAMS.

NEW YEAR'S HONOURS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 1.

The following list of honours has been published this evening :—

ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA.

The Hon. Mr. David Barbour and the Nawab of Amb to be K.C.S.I.

The Hon. Mr. Scoble and Mr. Burgess, Commissioner of Upper Burma, to be C.S.I.

ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

Mr. Durand ; the Maharaja of Hutwa ; the Hon. Mr. Macpherson, of the India Office ; the Hon. Mr. Mackby and the Hon. Mr. Cunningham, late Judges of the High Court at Calcutta, to be K.C.I.E.

Colonel Collen, Secretary to the Government of India ; the Hon. Subramaniya Iyer, Member of Council, Madras ; Mr. Atkinson Accountant-General, Calcutta ; Capt. John Hext, Royal Navy ; Mr. Ramkrishna Bhandarkar, Deccan College ; Colonel Hudson, Commandant, Behar Light Horse ; Surgeon-Major Findlay ; Meherban Ali ; Mr. Henry Whymper ; Raja Sudpal ; Mr. D. Frederick W. Stevens, Pratap Rai, and Mr. Arthur Paul, Deputy Commissioner of Darjiling, to be C.I.E.

NATIVE DISTINCTIONS.

Maharao Alwar, the title of Maharajah as an hereditary distinction ; Rao Kesri Singh of Serohi, the title of Maharao as an hereditary distinction ; Kumar Baikant Nath Dey, Balasore, Bengal, the title of Raja Bahadur as a personal distinction ; Roy Boidonath Pundit, of Cuttack ; Shoshi Shakeriswar Roy, of Rajshahye ; Tendook Pulger, Darjeeling ; and Seth Gokuldas, Jubbulpore, the title of Raja as a personal distinction.

Dastur Behramji Sanjana and Wohed-ud-din of Patna, to be Shams-ul-Ulama; Ruttonji Bejanji, Commissariat Department, Bombay; Shaik Ameer, Assistant to the Surgeon to the Governor of Bombay ; Sardar Sultan Ibrahim of Peshawar ; Mir Rasul Baksh of Beluchistan, and Mohommed Ghias-ud-din, of the Thuggee Department, to be Khan Bahadurs.

Ramchundra Acharya, Government Pleader, Thana District, Bombay ; Annua Bhojjani, Educational Inspector, Karachi ; Nara Singh Rao, of Vizagapatam ; Piva Rao, of Mangalore ; Purany Pantalu, of Bellary ; Ramaswami Moodelyar, of Madras ; Yano Rao Pande, of the Central Provinces ; and Thakur Golab Singh, of Jaipur, Rajpootana, to be Rao Bahadoors as a personal distinction.

Ram Pershad, late Subordinate Judge of Patna ; Gopal Mookerjee, Assistant Examiner, Public Works Department; Assistant Surgeon Tara Prosunno Roy, Assistant Professor of Chemisty, Medical College, Calcutta ; Komola Ghosal, late Inspector of Police, Bengal ; Premchund Borat, Municipal Commissioner of Calcutta ; and Umakant Das, Assistant Political Agent, Hill Tipperah, to be Rai Bahadurs.

Sardar Ratan Singh, Superintendent of Police, Central Provinces, to be Sardar Bahadoor ; Cowasji Dada Chanji, Contractor, Aden, the title of Khan Saheb ; Lalubhai Kasandass, of Baroda, and Seth Askran, Central Provinces, the title of Rao Saheb. Moung Gale, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Tavoy District ; Moung Ne Dun, Honorary Magistrate, Prome ; and Yin We Shang, of Mandalay, the title of Kyet Thaye ; Zaung Shwe, Salweya Min, Maung Sau Yau, of Minh ; and Maung Tun Hla, Constable of Police, Mujugian district, the title of Thuye Gaung; Ngive Da Ya Min Maung Hla, of Moulmein ; Moung Tha Dun of Mergui ; Maung Pe of Mayadaung ; Maung Sa, of Upper Chindwin ; and Maung Bya Gale Karen, elder of Pegu ; the title of Ahmudan Gaung Tazeik Ya Min as a personal distinction.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, DEC. 31.

The Persian Minister here has received the Shah's portrait set in brilliants in recognition of his share in removing the late difficulty between Persia and Russia.

The *Moscow Gazette* states that the Shah will visit St. Petersburg next spring.

ISHAK KHAN.

LONDON, JAN. 1.

A telegram received from Chardjui states that Ishak Khan has removed to Samarcand.

The Ameer Abdul Rahman has left Cabul with a large retinue to inspect Afghan-Turkestan.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE IRISH MEMBERS.

Mr. Edward Harrington, M. P. for Kerry, has been sentenced to six months' hard labour for assisting at a Land League meeting in a proclaimed district.

TRAGEDY IN BURMA.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

RANGOON, JAN. 1.

Mr. Perreau, Superintendent of Police, while sitting at dinner at about 9 p.m. yesterday in a bungalow at Myothit, 30 miles north-east of Thayetmyo, was shot dead by some person unknown, the same bullet seriously wounding his companion, Mr. Baines, Assistant Superintendent of Police. The foot-prints of one person only are traceable.

Mr. Perreau was one of the oldest officers in the Burma Police.

DURBAR AT RANGOON.

A Grand Durbar was held here to day, the first of its kind in Rangoon, at which rewards were given to various Burmans for faithful and loyal services.

DIRECTOR OF MILITARY EDUCATION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 1.

Colonel Hart, V.C., R.E., has been appointed Director of Military Education in India, *vice* Colonel Taylor.

DISMANTLING OF CHUNAR FORT.

The Fort of Chunar is at last to be dismantled.

DEATH OF A NATIVE OFFICER.

The Army has lost an excellent native officer by the death of Sirdar Bahadur Nizam-ud-din Khan, 11th Bengal Lancers. He was an Orderly Officer to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales and was on the Boundary Commission Escort, and was present for the Jubilee in England. General Roberts telegraphs that H. R. H. the Prince of Wales is much grieved.

THE CRAWFORD COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JAN. 1.

Mr. Crawford's examination was continued to-day. He said that no Gangaram Bhow informed him of Phatak's communication and he added: I never received money from the Bhore Chief. I never asked the Thakur for Rs. 1,000 and never knew that he came with Hanmantrao. I never said Paranjhe considered he was very unfairly treated and so gave him a mamlat. I never received money from him, and never received any money from Chowbal, Tambay Nagarkar, or Despande. Kelkar had been selected for audit duty by Pendse. I never presented him or told Hanmantrao to ask him for money. The same with regard to Chincholikar. I never saw Dravid in my life, and certainly did not authorise Hanmantrao to show Dravid any documents. I never received any money from him, nor from Pradhan, nor Putwardan. There is no room at my house for sepoys. There is no room on the river side, and I never saw the Walwa Patels, nor did I receive money from them. I never wore whiskers or a beard as they said. I saw Tambe at Kirkee. He came alone to me. I only had a conversation with him, and gave him a letter to Mr. Grant. Beyond this nothing was done by me for him. I deny having taken any money from him. I only saw him once. I never saw Bharge and never got money from him. Kharkar did not pay me any money. Nor did I ask him for Rs. 15,000. Baput did not give me money. Apart from the documents, I do not remember anything about their appointments. They were all made honestly. I have always consulted Pendse in making them. I wrote hundreds of demi-officials, but only 25 are produced I complained about B. G. Sathe being allowed access to the office after my suspension. This mark of mine on this document is obliterated. Hanmantrao had nothing to do with any documents in the office. I did not keep the mamlatdars' lists in my house. I sent for them when I wanted them. I admit borrowing largely from Marwaries.

NEW COTTON FACTORY AT LAHORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JAN. 1.

Mr. Mody Bapuji Hormusji, of Bombay, who started a cotton factory at Amritsar about a couple of years ago, has started to-day another similar actory at the Raewind Junction.

CALCUTTA RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 1.

The Calcutta races, first meeting, fourth day were run to-day.

FIRST RACE.—The Grand Annual.—Value Rs. 2,000, added to a starting sweepstakes of Rs. 50 ; second horse to receive Rs. 400 out of the entire stake, and the third to save his starting stake. A handicap hurdle race for all horses. 2 miles over 8 flights of hurdles.

Landshark led over the first hurdle, where he was caught by "Honorbright," which won by a dozen lengths.

SECOND RACE.—A match between Mr. Abbott's Melody and Mr. Francis's Robin Hood. Rs. 500 a side. The latter was won easily by a length.

THIRD RACE.—The Chowringhee Plate.—Value Rs. 2,000. Second horse to receive Rs. 400 and the third Rs. 200.

Sparkle led, but was caught up by Vicar, who came in a winner by a length and a half.

FOURTH RACE.—The Consolation Selling Race.—Value Rs. 750. For all horses.

Sorcerer led from start to finish.

FIFTH RACE.—The Paikpara Plate.—Value Rs. 2,000, added to a starting sweepstake of Rs. 50. Second to receive Rs. 300.

Whitefoot led out at a rattling pace, but at the straight Saire Tonnerre came to the front, winning by a length and a half.

SIXTH RACE.—The Durbhungah Cup.—Value £150 and a purse of 80 gold mohurs, presented by the Maharajah of Durbhungah, added to an entrance money and a starting sweepstake of Rs. 80.

Fitzwilliam, closely attended by Success, cut out the running, Myall King and Moorhouse bringing up the rear. Fitzwilliam, Success, and Charlton having shot their bolt at the turn for home, the two favourites were then called upon. Moorhouse, who ran grandly, came in easily away and won by three lengths.

SEVENTH RACE.—The Pony Selling Race of Rs. 750. For all ponies, if entered to be sold for Rs. 500.

Sandel, who was made the favourite for this event, won by a length and a half from a field of nine.

EIGHTH RACE.—The Innovation Handicap.—Value Rs. 2,000, added to a starting sweepstake of Rs. 50 ; second horse to receive Rs. 400, and the third Rs. 200 out of the entire stake. Handicap for all ponies 13-3 and under. 1¼ miles.

Shamshad took the lead and maintained it throughout.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, 1st January.—The barometric changes of the past day are everywhere small and somewhat irregular. Pressure has generally increased, and is slightly above the normal in the peninsula. It is in defect in Northern India and Burmah, the deficiency being greatest along the foot of the hills from Roorkee to Dhubri. There is a general fall of temperature. The minimum temperatures are considerably below the average. Except on the Bombay coast and at many stations, the defect in night temperatures ranges from five to nine degrees. Moderate westerly winds are prevalent in Northern India and strongish easterly winds on the Bombay coast. Skies are clear everywhere except in Assam and South Madras, and fine clear and very dry weather prevails.

MILITARY NEWS.

ON return from furlough Major H. A. Graves, S. C. is posted to the Peshawar Division, Military Works.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL G. R. GAMBIER, R. A., is directed to proceed from Meerut to Neemuch to command the Royal Artillery at the latter station.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL AND COLONEL C. CROSTHWAITE, R. A., is directed to proceed from Agra to Mhow to command the Royal Artillery, Mhow District.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. W. TOWNSEND, R. A., is directed to proceed from Mian Mir to Barrackpore to command the Royal Artillery, Presidency District.

LIEUTENANT H. E. STANTON, D. S. O., seconded list, Royal Artillery, is directed to proceed from Calcutta to Woolwich in view to his being appointed Subaltern to the Cadet Company Royal Military Academy.

THE following appointments are made :—

No. 1 Bengal Mountain Battery : Lieutenant T. B. Wood, R. A., to be Subaltern, *vice* Williamson, appointed to the Bengal Staff Corps. 8th Bengal Cavalry : Captain J. deC. D. Meade, Squadron Commander, to move up in grade succession, *vice* Aberigh-Mackay : promoted, Captain J. M. Carpendale, Squadron Officer, to be Squadron Commander, *vice* Meade. Lieutenant J. H. Vanrenen, supernumerary in the regiment, to be Squadron Officer. 8th Bengal Infantry : Lieutenant H. J. Thacker, supernumerary on the establishment of the 6th Bengal Iufantry, to be Wing Officer on probation. 14th Sikhs : Captain A. W. T. Radcliffe, Wing Officer, to be Wing Commander, sub. *pro tem.*, *vice* Hogge, seconded for appointment on the Staff. Lieutenant R. A. Smith, supernumerary in the regiment, to be Wing Officer, *vice* Radcliffe. 16th Bengal Infantry, Lieutenant W. C. M. Woodcock, Wing Officer on probation, 11th Bengal Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity.

NOTES FROM GOA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, DEC. 29.

AN outbreak of prisoners awaiting transportation in the jail at Aguado took place on the 14th December last and was attended with fatal results. At 5 p.m. on the above date, an officer with three soldiers went round the jail on their daily inspection, and no sooner was the door opened than the prisoner threw themselves upon the guard, overpowering and severely beating them with sticks. Mr. Hermanegildo Campos, the officer, received a heavy blow on the head, which prostrated him, not, however, before he had inflicted a deep cut on the aggressor. One of the soldiers who had received a hard blow on his head fell upon the ground, and the prisoner snatched from him the gun, with which he shot the second soldier dead, and the last soldier was brought down by a blow. The firing of the gun roused the remaining soldiers, who at once ran to the scene, but the prisoners had by this time placed themselves beyond the reach of their pursuers. The newly arrived soldiers gave assistance to their wounded comrades and reported the occurrence to the superior authorities.

This process necessarily took up some time and gave the fugitives leisure to get clear away. The wounded prisoner could not follow his companions, and was arrested the same night. As soon as possible chase was given. It was found that of 19 prisoners nine were again forced back in the jail by the second guard. Subsequently, of the 10 fugitives, three were killed on the Aguado hill, five arrested on the hill of Badem, and the remaining two captured on the hill at Verren. Some of the prisoners were seriously injured in the struggle which occurred prior to their capture.

These and the wounded soldiers have been sent to hospital. His Excellency the Governor-General visited the wounded soldiers in hospital and expressed his sympathy with them in their sufferings. H. E. gave instructions that they should be well looked after and provided with such comforts as their condition rendered desirable.

Outbreaks such as this in the Goa jails are not infrequent. One of the chief causes of this is said to be the condition of the cells in which the prisoners sentenced for trasportation are confined. The darkness and dampness added to the uncertainty as to removal of prisoners is generally believed to account for the occurrences.

I hear that the Patriarch Archbishop of Goa is to be made Cardinal. I cannot say how far this is true ; but it will be interesting to know whether he will be made a *pucka* Cardinal or Cardinal *ad honorem*. The empty title of Patriarch *ad honorem* and the one of Cardinal, which will also be *ad honorem*, with which Rome wishes to dub the Portuguease Prelates, are received at Goa at what they are worth, and no one will be surprised if the promised Cardinal's hat has extorted another concession from His Grace.

One who visits Panjim in the evening must be struck with the contrast between Bombay and the capital of Portuguese India. The dim light from the lamp-posts placed few and far between helps only to "make the darkness visible." After seven o'clock one scarcely sees any movement either of pedestrians or vehicles. Not a single shop is open, and even the custodian of public peace is not an oft-recurring spectacle in the street. At eight o'clock it is about equal to midnight in a country village.

When the s. s. steamer Dalhousie, conveying His Excellency Lord Reay, arrived in the Marmagao harbour, His Excellency the Governor-General of Goa and some of his officials were invited to breakfast on board.

PROCLAMATION PARADE.

THE annual proclamation parade of the troops in garrison was held yesterday morning, as usual, on the general parade-ground. As it is such an old institution, it may be well to state that this parade commemorates a ceremony which took place twelve years ago, viz., the assumption by Her Majesty the Queen of the title of Empress of India. Each year the event is celebrated by a parade of troops at every military station in India with such honours as are accorded on the memorable 24th of May, the Queen's birthday. The regiments, one European and two native, composing the Bombay garrison, assembled early on the general parade-ground, on the Esplanade, under Brigader-General T. Heathcote, C.B., commanding the Bombay District. Forming up in line, in open order, the men were at once inspected by General Heathcote, who was accompanied by the District Staff officers, Colonel E. Cunningham, and Captain G. C. Roupell, with whom was also Captain B. Hamilton, A.-D.-C. to His Excellency the Governor. A *feu-de-joie* was then given, after each round the first few bars of the National Anthem being played by the bands of the three regiments which were massed in rear of the line. General Heathcote then took up a position in the front centre, his staff attending him, and gave the order for a royal salute, the bands again playing the National Anthem. After this the General led off three cheers for the Queen-Empress, which were heartily given, natives cheering as lustily as Europeans, and inspiring many of the large crowds which fringed the parade-ground, to join in. The line took close order, and then breaking into fours right, each regiment formed quarter-column on leading companies. By this time General Heathcote had taken up a position at the saluting base, and the regiments marched past in column of double companies. The Gloucester Regiment went by in beautiful step, but both the native regiments appeared to march somewhat irregularly. As the men passed the saluting base, the band of each regiment played its own march tune. The regiments were then marched off the ground. It must be added that when the parade commenced, about 7-15 a.m., the Royal Artillery at Colaba fired the usual Imperial salute of thirty-one guns. The following was the parade state :—

SECOND BATTALION GLOUCESTER REGIMENT, who were on the right, consisting of 254 of all ranks. The officers present were Lieut.-Colonel H. Collingwood, Major J. Lord Dickie, Major F. J. Curtin, Captain F. H. Leathem, and Lieuts. Hill, Willcock, Venables, Lock, Davie, Westropp, and Lieut. and Adjutant C. Moss.

THE 4TH BOMBAY RIFLES, numbering 360 of all ranks. The officers present were Lieut.-Colonel J. T. Watting, Major Forjett, and Lieuts. Fry, Keown, Barton, and Sangster.

THE MARINE BATTALION totalling 322 all ranks. The officers present were Captain Even and Lieuts. Montgomery, Campbell, Beville, and Berger.

THE BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION AND THE SCHEME OF HOSPITAL REFORM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The last meeting of the Bombay Medical Union was the scene of even more than usual self-laudation by the members of that body. One member spoke in praise of the Governor in the matter of the recent changes in the Grant Medical College and J. J. Hospital, asserting that His Excellency effected the reforms in question in the teeth of "strong and studied opposition from the usual quarters," clearly indicating the medical staff of these intitutions. This surely must amuse Lord Reay, whose action in the matter is well known to have simply consisted in giving effect to a scheme propounded by Dr. Waters, a prominent member of the very body denounced as "strong and studied" opposers of the measure which thus owes its very existence to that gentleman's intiative and support. What, however, seems even more astonishing than this lack of good faith on the part of the Bombay Medical Union, is the fact that, in the Government Resolution which authorises the enlistment of the honorary services of private medical men in Government hospitals, Dr. Vandyke Carter has been most strangely ascribed the credit of recommending this step, for that gentleman, I am well assured, never contemplated anything of the sort. The words quoted from one of Dr. Carter's reports in the Government Resolution under notice, had reference to the appointment of the best trained specialist that could be obtained from any source, either in or out of Government service, for the teaching of pathology, by no means as an *honorary*, but as a *paid* functionary. And Lord Reay is evidently not aware that when the honorary system, as tried in the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, was hotly discussed and eventually pronounced a failure, Dr. Carter, who was then Acting Principal of the Grant Medical College and First Physician, J. J. Hospital, looked quietly on, and neither by word nor deed gave any indication that his views were such as Government have ascribed to him. As one of the public I wish success to the scheme, but surely the apparently disingenuous course pursued by Governmeat in the first instance, and the ingratitude now displayed by the Medical Union, cannot be held as conducive to the benefit of the local medical profession which its authors must be assumed to have had in view. Let us hope that the Government have by this time become aware that the strange redistribution of chairs in the Grant Medical College which followed closely on the promulgation of the honorary system, and to which you have already drawn attention, was a fatuity which, unless obviated, will entail the failure of the scheme, and thus bring discredit on Lord Reay's educational policy.

—Yours, &c,

BETA.

THE CRAWFORD COMMISSION.

FIFTY-FOURTH DAY.

THE Commission re-assembled on Monday, when Mr. Inverarity made one or two corrections in details given in his address. He also said that he was now in a position to say that Mr. Grant perfectly remembers the conversation which Mr. Crawford had with him at Mahableshwar. Mr. Grant will be produced as a witness. Mr. Inverarity then proceeded to put in a number of documents bearing on the various cases. Many of these documents have already been put in during the Hanmantrao case, most of them relating to correspondence between Mr. Crawford and Mr. Pendse. Mr. Inverarity now added a number of important letters and papers relating to the Bhore case.

Mr. E. K. Reinold was them called :—He said : I am Executive Engineer, Poona and Kirkee, in Government service. I know Mr. Crawford and remember perfectly dining at his house on 10th June last. I did so by written invitation. I regret to say I have destroyed it. The substance of it was "My dear Reinold, I want to see you to suck your brains about some concrete. When can I do so ? Will you dine with me on Sunday next ? If so, come early and have a look round the garden." I arrived at Mr. Crawford's bungalow about 6 p.m., and found him alone walking in the garden on the south side of the house. There is a lawn between the garden and river. I joined Mr. Crawford in his walk and we went all round the garden looking at the poultry, &c. After I got there several people arrived. I remember distinctly that among the visitors were General, Mrs and two Misses Pottinger ; also a gentleman who came with them and whose name I did not then know, but who I have since learnt was Mr. Firebrace. Mr. Peart was also there, and so were several other people. At that time we did not go into the bungalow at all. Whilst we were in the garden, Mr. Crawford was with me the whole time, except for a few minutes, when he went with Mrs. Pottinger and the young ladies, also some other ladies, to look at an orchid house. I remained on the lawn. It was quite light then. The others left and I alone remained to dinner. The guests must have left about 8 p. m. Mr. Crawford and I went into the bungalow immediately after they were gone. It must then have been dark, as it was very close on 8 o'clock. When we got into the bungalow Mr. Crawford asked me if I would like to wash my hands. I said, "Yes," and he showed me into a small dressing room. I was there only 3 or 4 minutes and then went into the drawing room. Mr. Crawford rejoined me there after a few minutes. I remember that he had changed his coat for dinner. I have a very strong impression that whilst I was in the dressing room Mr. Crawford called out to me about something. "I say, Reinold——," but I can't remember the subject and am unable to swear to it. As nearly as I can recollect about 10 minutes elapsed between the time of my going into the dressing room and Mr. Crawford rejoining me. He did not leave me again before dinner ; we sat down almost immediately. I presume that unless Mr. Crawford washed his hands when Idid so he could not have done so at all. I did not leave Mr. Crawford at all until finally taking my departure, which was about 10 p.m. From the time of my first arrival to my departure I saw no native come and see Mr. Crawford ; nor whilst in the dressing-room did I hear him speak to any one but myself. I have no recollection of any native sitting on a box by the carriage drive. I have a diary showing the entry of my dining with Mr. Crawford that day. I have it here. I principally use this diary for making entries of engagements to dine out.

Cross-examined by Mr. Latham.—What first made you think of having dined with Mr. Crawford on that date ?—When I was reading Mr. Inverarity's speech on Friday and saw 10th June mentioned, I remembered that I had dined with Mr. Crawford about that time, so looked it up in my diary. I then wrote and reminded Mr. Crawford that I had dined with him on the date.

It did not occur to you during the proceedings of the Hunmantrao case ?—No.

How did you remember the names of those present ?—I had dined there once at a large party in the hot weather—I think in April—and had not dined there again up to that day in June.

How did you go there that evening ?—I drove there.

And I suppose from your speaking of washing your hands you did not dress for dinner ?—No.

And Mr. Crawford the same ?—Yes. When I first arrived he had on a maize-coloured alpaca coat, which he afterwards changed for a dark coat before dinner.

The guests I suppose would leave just at dusk ?—Yes. It must have been very nearly dark.

Do you remember any of the guests rowing home that evening.—No, I think none went home by the river on that day. There were a number of carriages there.

On which side of the entrance was the dressing-room used by you ?—I can point it out if I see a plan of the house. (Does so.) It was on the right as you enter from the porch.

While you were separated you did not hear Mr. Crawford speaking to any one ?—No.

And he raised his voice to speak to you ?—Yes, and I answered him in the same tone. That is my very strong impression, but as I said before, I cannot swear to it.

You did not hear him talking to his servants ?—Not until we were at dinner. Then, of course, he gave directions to his servants.

Was the dining room between the verandah and the drawing room ?—Yes.

There was only some screen between the dining and drawing rooms ?—I think so.

I suppose the drawing room was that octagonal room facing the river, with a sort of covered verandah ?—Yes.

I suppose you sat there after dinner ?—No ; we never left the dining room.

You are aware that your subordinate was not able to draw a plan of the interior of the house, as he was unable toget in ?—Yes.

Re-examined. The guests did not enter the house before going away, but got straight into their carriages on the drive. We had been sitting on the lawn between the drawing room and the river. The carriages had been towards the side of the stables, and when required, came through the porch and drew up on the drive towards the south gate. Having taken up the guests most of the carriages went out by the south gate. Any Kirkee guests may have gone out by the other gate. We sat down to dinner within about a quarter of an hour after the guests had left.

The President asked the witness several questions relating to the plan of Mr. Crawford's bungalow, and especially with regard to the extent of the "high shrubs" marked on it, and the situation of the rose garden.

Mr. Gangaram Bhao Mhaske stated :—I am 49 years of age, a Maratha by caste, and practise as a Pleader in the District Court of Poona. I won't say that I am one of the leading Pleaders in Poona, but am one of them. I have practised for over 12 years, and was selected by Government to give evidence before the Public Service Commission. So far as I know I was the only Maratha examined in this part of the country. I know Mr. Crawford. I first knew him before February of last year, in connection with the Jubilee. I was one of the Secretaries of the Jubilee Committee. Between then and July 1888, I have only known him in connection with public duties. In July last I was asked by Mr. Crawford, in a note sent through a Parsee gentleman, to represent him. This was on the 19th July, on the day he returned to Poona and was staying with his brother. I went to the bungalow and saw him. He was too ill to give me instructions, but asked me to appear for him when required. Mr. Crawford never gave me any instructions to say that he had no connection with Hanmantrao. I was present in the District Judge's Court when the question about the amount of Hanmantrao's bail arose. I was engaged, not for Mr Crawford, but in another case. I had had no conversation with Mr. Crawford about his own case between the 19th July and that day. This was about the 22nd July, when application was made on behalf of Hanmantrao to have the amount of his bail reduced. I heard Mr. Candy ask either Mr. Ommanney or his pleader whether Hanmantrao was connected with the Commissioner, C. D. An answer in the affirmative was given either by Mr. Ommanney or the pleader. I told Mr. Candy I had been retained generally by Mr. Crawford, and asked leave to say a few words. I was allowed to do so, and this was the substance of what I said, "Why make light of the Commissioner's name ?" If Mr. Crawford is connected with Hanmantrao then he would be co-accuser, but the fact of that not being so, shows that such connection existed only in the imagination of the prosecution. I knew Mr. Leslie Crawford was with his brother from 19th to 22nd July. During that time I had no particulars of the case given me whatever beyond what I have stated. I know Dada Phatak, who was Karbari of Bhore, and have read his statement that he gave Mr. Crawford money on the 7th September. I have had a conversation with him which is inconsistent with that statement. That conversation was at the latter end of July or early in August last. He told me that he was not in Poona on 7th September, but was somewhere in the Satara district. He told me that Balaji Gungadhar Sathe had asked him if the Chief of Bhore had not paid Mr. Crawford Rs. 10,000 on the 17th September 1887, and added that he had replied that he was not in Poona on that date. He said that he further told Sathe that if the money had been paid he should have heard of it subsequently ; but had not done so, and did not believe it had been paid. We had further conversation about Mr. Crawford's troubles. I told Mr Crawford what had occurred ; I did so at the request of Dada Phatak. On this occasion Dada Phatak came to visit me at my house, and was the first to commence the subject. He came to my house on a friendly visit, as he frequently does. I have known him for about 15 years ; but intimately for about 11 or 12 years. I also had a conversation with the Karbhari of Akalkot. Cross-examined by Mr. Latham—When did you get your vakilatnama from Mr. Crawford ?—I think on the every day I appeared in the District Court.

Have you got it now ?—No ; it must be on the file.

And when did you first receive instructions ?—I can't remember. I had not received any when I appeared in the District Court. Mr. Anderson and Mr. Lynch were there, and it was therefore unnecessary. I received them soon after (Khilat produced and found to be marked 1st August).

The 22nd was the day on which you were before Mr. Candy ?—I am not positive about the date, but it was the day on which application was made for a reduction in the amount of Hanmantrao's bail.

Did you speak of Mr. Crawford as your client ?—No, I did not say so. I said I was generally retained by Mr Crawford. I meant it to be understood that he was a client of mine, though I had not gone there on his behalf.

Did you say on behalf of Mr Crawford that you disavowed all connection with Hanmantrao ?—No.

Or that Mr. Crawford's name should not be mixed up with Hanmantrao's ?—No.

What do you mean when you say that Mr Ommanney or his pleader said about the connection of Hanmantrao with Crawford ?—In reply to a question put by Mr. Candy, the answer "Yes" was given either by Mr. Ommanney or his pleader.

Mr Candy asked directly whether there was any connection between Mr Crawford and Hanmantrao ?—Yes.

It struck you as of no importance that a Government officer was enquiring from the Karbari of a Native State whether on a certain date the Chief had not paid Rs. 10,000 to the Commissioner ?—I had heard many false rumours, and looked upon this as another.

You made no note of the conversation ?—No.

Have you got the note in which Mr. Crawford first asked you to act for him ?—I think I have. If I succeed in finding it I will produce it.

Who was the person who brought you that letter ?—I received it through Sir Jamsetjee, who sent it to me together with a letter from himself.

Re-examined : If any thing which appears in the papers differs from what I think I have said, I say that report is not correct. I have given Mr. Crawford what assistance I can, but have not yet received any payment for my services.

MR. CRAWFORD'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Arthur Crawford examined by Mr. Inverarity. said :—My name is Arthur Travers Crawford. I have been in the service for 34 years. I have not a Rupee any where. The expenses for the defence have altogether been provided for me. With reference to Sindekar's and Dabir's cases, I adhere to my statement in the Magistrate's Court with the exception of a few modifications. Exhibit 38 F. was the exhibit I referred to about Dabir being head carcoon at Chopda. I have received a letter from Mr. Woodward. I received his reply in answer to my letter. I wrote a letter to Mr. Woodward to return my first letter, and I received a reply from him to say that it had been sent to Mr. Ommanney. This is the letter shown me to which Mr. Woodward replied, dated 20th September, 1888. I wrote the letter after it was suggested in Hanmantrao's case that I said about a meeting with Mr. Woodward, because he was in Europe. (Mr. Woodward's reply confirming Mr. Crawford's statement read and put in.) About 29,000 letters came to my office in a year, as shown by the inward and outward registers. In saying that I had probably received 500 or 600 letters on my tour. I judged by that average. I was mistaken in saying that my camp was standing from February to the end of April. It should have been to the end of March. There were other occasions when my camp was standing, when I was away for shorter periods and my post would be sent. I mistook the name of Narayen Abaji for that of Waman Abaji, and hence thought the latter was at Inderpur, 300 miles away. It was to Narayan Abaji's entry that I referred in my examination in the Hanmantrao case, thinking that Waman Abaji was there. On p. 6, "Afraid of him" (Sathe) should be substituted for "afraid of me." On p. 7 I gave evidence as to an interview with Deshpande. At that time I had not the faintest idea he was going to accuse me. There had been no mention at that time of any case in which he was the accuser. The facts given by me of our conversation are quite correct. I said it was some days before I replied to the Private Secretary's letter about him. I am unable to fix the exact date of any interview with Deshpande, but I think it must have been either immediately after I had heard from the Private Secretary and before I answered his letter, or else just after I had sent my reply. I wrote my reply to the Private Secretary's letter from Pachora on the 18th March. On p. 7 I am stated to have said Paranjpe had been removed from his appointment by Mr. Elphinstone, without having had any opportunity of making any explanation. What I said was that he had been removed by Mr. Elphinstone Robertson. With the above exceptions I rely upon my answers in that case as being the correct replies to Sindekar and Dabir's allegations. Before giving that evidence I had no information whatever except from what I heard took place in open court of what those two witnesses were going to say against me. There has never been any house or building near the south gate of my Kirkee bungalow since I occupied it, and no room or shed whatever along that approach. There was most certainly no old box lying by the side of the carriage drive near that entrance. That is the principal approach to my house. I first heard that Mr. Reinold had dined with me on 10th June on Friday last. He sent me a note here in Court. I had previously remembered that some one had dined with me, but could not remember who he was. When I left him to wash his hands, I went to my own bed-room to wash mine. I was there only a few minutes just sufficient to wash my hands and change my coat. It would have been absolutely impossible for anyone to sit in my compound for half an hour without seeing the carriages and people there. People used to come to my bungalow every Sunday, and I could not remember what particular persons came on any particular Sunday. I remember the people mentioned by Mr. Reinold as having been present particularly well. They had just come down from Mahableshwar, and I had never seen the younger Miss Pottinger before. I first saw Vinze with reference to my having suspended him. He came to see me at my bungalow at Kirkee. He came alone. I have read his evidence against me, and according to my recollection he made the statements he says he did. The account with one or two exceptions is substantially correct.

It is untrue that after Vinze left Hanmantrao remained behind. He was never there at all. The next time Vinze came I took a written explanation from him. It is absolutely untrue that he came with Hanmantrao, and that the latter saw me just before. I handed Vinze the papers in the Dixit case. I wrote the first few lines on exhibit C. R. and then handed it to him to make his own explanation. He did so, and the explanation is in his own handwriting. Whilst he was doing this I went on with other work. When he had finished he handed it to me to read, and I read it through. I then wrote the question near the end, handed it to him, and he wrote the answer. I read his reply, and told him he might go, and that he would get his orders afterwards. Certainly I never said at that interview "You are good ; I have you in my heart," or any words to imply that I had received money. I went down to Bombay the same night, 16th May, and my letter exhibit C. S. was written in the Secretariat at Bombay. It was a fair copy by my confidential clerk Burjorji Pochaji, who was Portuguese Treaty Clerk. The fact of its having no serial number but a letter only shows that it did not issue from my office. The next day I wrote to Pendse telling him that he might tell Vinze the contents of my letter. I thought it fair to the man ; indeed there are orders to that effect. I also knew Pendse was greatly interested in the man. Pendse had just previously written a draft about the case which I disapproved of Pendse was in Poona, and I wrote the letter C. T. to him in the Secretariat in Bombay. I think the report I wrote about Vinze was a scrupulously fair and honest report. I have never received Rs. 1,000 from Hanmantrao or anyone else as an inducement to favour Vinze. Vinze's case has never formed the subject of a conversation between myself and Hanmantrao, and I was not aware that Vinze knew him. I have never authorised Hanmantrao, Kalvadi, or anyone else to tell Vinze he should pay money for appointments, and if any such conversation has passed between them, it is absolutely without my knowledge or consent. During the time I was Commissioner I formed a particularly bad opinion of the Chief of Bhore. He has invited me to visit him at Bhor on several occasions, but I always refused, and have never visited him there. I have never directly or indirectly endeavoured to obtain money from the Chief of Bhore, and have no knowledge whatever of Yaderao Sathe going to Dada Phatak for such a purpose. The statement put into Yaderao's mouth by Dada Phatak, that I had tried to corrupt the daftardar of Bhore is utterly and entirely false. It is absolutely untrue that I told Dada Phatak to do as Yaderao would tell him and speak to the Chief about it on his return. I have never at any time had any conversation with Dada Phatak about getting money from the Pant. In April 1887, I went up to Mahableshwar. I sent no intimation to the Chief of Bhore that I was coming, and particularly wished to avoid him. I never sent him a message to meet me at Shirwal on my return. When I went to Mahableshwar I had made no plans, and did not know when I should return. Going up I sent sent my carriage and horses to Shirwal the day before I left myself. My coachman and ghorawalla knew when to expect me. When I got to Shirwal about 8 p.m., or even later, I found Dada Phatak and the Pants Mamlatdar at the bungalow. Phatak told me the Pant had come to see me. My carriage and servants being there, the people there would know I was coming, and the Pant would hear of it as a matter of course from his mamlatdar. The Pant was not at the bungalow, but in the village. I had no regular dinner that night, but only a tin of soup : after that I sent words to the Pant that he could come. I received him in the compound, where I placed chairs, because the bungalow is small and it was very hot. The Pant came with the usual tag-rag and bobtail. There were the karbari, the mamlatdar, and a number of peons together with a long brass trumpet. They stood and sat about in the compound a little behind where we were. I asked him why he had come to see me, and he said he had come to pay his respects, as he heard I was passing through his territory. He then waved his karbari back a little and began complaining that he feared he did not give satisfaction to Mr. Grant and me ; that he was always getting snubbed, and wished I would come to Bhore and see for myself how good his administration was. He mentioned several matters, including the forest demarcation, and made a special grievance about not being allowed to cut his forests by contract, instead of having them cut departmentally. I told him he really must obey the Political Agent ; that I was sick and tired of his shiftiness. In fact I gave him to understand that I did not believe a word he wrote or said. If he had any particular matter he should write in about it and it would be enquired into. He might rely upon my doing my best in the interests of his State, but I repeated that he must be more tractable. I left for Mahableshwar about 3 a. m. that night, and stayed at Mahableshwar with Mr. Grant, the Political Agent. I mentioned to him that I had seen the Chief at the Shirwal bungalow, and talked generally with him about the Chief's affairs, but I had many other things to speak about. On my return from Mahableshwar I

ENGLAND AND AFGHANISTAN.

THE *St. James's Gazette*, discussing the relations between England and our North-Western neighbour, writes:—

Few people realized, perhaps, how near we were only a short time ago to developments beyond the North-West Frontier of India which might have proved infinitely more exciting than our little wars in Sikkim and on the Black Mountain. The situation in Afghanistan being still dubious and needing the new Viceroy's careful attention, it may be as well to explain how matters stand. As stated by the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, the Ameer Abdur Rahman's rebellious cousin is now a fugitive in Bokhara. According to the *Times*, he is living at a place called "Kurcha, near Tajora;" by which is no doubt meant Kara Agatch, near Tafur: Kara Agatch being a few miles north of Kelif, the well-known ferry over the Oxus. Ishak Khan's rebellion, it is now evident, was at one time a far more serious menace to the security of the Ameer's throne than even the best-informed authorities imagined. Ishak Khan himself is a poor creature; but one of his generals fought admirably, and at the battle of Ghazuigak it was a very near thing for the Ameer's force. Indeed, one wing was worsted and the capital was soon swarming with fugitives, who declared that Ishak had won a complete victory. It is often difficult even for the Ameer himself to obtain trustworthy intelligence as to what happens beyond the Hindoo Khush; and for some days after the fight neither the Ameer nor the British Agent in Cabul would believe that Ishak had been defeated and was flying across the Oxus. On hearing from a man who vowed he was an eye witness that the victory was Ishak's, the Ameer Abdur Rahman at once despatched an urgent appeal for help to the Indian Government. He begged us to send him arms and ammunition; and what is more to push forward troops to Chaman, Kurrum, and Lundi Kotal, so as to dominate Candahar, Guzni, and Jelalabad. He even proposed indeed to ask us to occupy Candahar, but was dissuaded. These facts at any rate prove that Abdur Rahman entirely relies on us for support against his enemies; and they afford, moreover, a valuable indication of the measures which he would probably consider imperative in the event of his frontier being threatened. Nor can there be any question that the Ameer was very seriously alarmed at the insurrection in Balkh, though he showed a bold front at Cabul, and meant fighting to the last.

But, so far from gaining a victory, Ishak was hopelessly routed; and as long as Abdur Rahman lives, the rebellious Sirdar will probably be powerless for mischief. That danger being overcome, it remains to be seen whether Lord Lansdowne will be able to keep up the good understanding with the Ameer established by Lord Dufferin—an understanding never more satisfactory than when his Highness, believing himself in sore straits, was prepared to see British troops advancing towards Candahar, Ghuzni, and Cabul. Of course, now the trouble in Afghan-Turkistan is clearing away, the Ameer is likely to assume a more guarded attitude. He has more or less politely declared his inability to receive the Mission which Lord Dufferin was about to send at his invitation. Possibly Abdur Rahman feels that he rather gave himself away—to use a now classical phrase—when he asked for help against Ishak and suspects that we may press him too closely in regard to matters which he would prefer not to discuss. However, some other means may perhaps be found for bringing about a personal communication with the ruler of Afghanistan. It is now more clear than ever that Abdur Rahman is the only Afghan chief who can keep the country together, and the solidarity of Afghanistan is still and must always be a matter of supreme importance. It might be advisable indeed, in view of recent utterances in the Russian press, to state definitely that a partition of Afghanistan between England and Russia is impossible. Some hundreds of square miles of rough country must be kept between the British and Russian frontiers in Asia; and, if the Russians can see no other reason for our insisting on it, they will perhaps understand the financial argument that actual contact would involve us in enormous expenditure.

The Hon. G. N. Curzon, M. P., after reading this article, writes to our contemporary as follows:—

You observe: "Few people realized, perhaps, how near we were only a short time ago to developments beyond the North-West Frontier of India which might have proved infinitely more exciting than our little wars in Sikkim and on the Black Mountain." In that remark you allude to the danger that menaced Afghanistan, and consequently in a not less degree British interests in India, from the recent rebellion, at one time almost culminating in success, of the Ameer's cousin, Isak Khan. (Let me say, by the way, that the usurper's name is not Ishak as all our papers persist in calling him, which means donkey, but Isak or the Scriptural Isaac.) You are right. Exciting developments beyond the North-West Frontier did impend; but how exciting they might have been even fewer persons than you imagine were, I believe, at all able to realize. I happened to be in Russian Central Asia at the time, and can speak from what I heard on the spot.

The danger to Great Britain did not consist merely in the chance of Isak's victory and of the substitution of a new ruler for Abdur Rahman Khan. Fortune's wheel revolves swiftly in Afghanistan, and the vanquished of to-day has before now proved himself the victor of to-morrow. Abdur Rahman is far too strong a man to have succumbed without a long struggle to the inferior abilities of his cousin; and though his severity and cruelty have made him unpopular in different parts of his kingdom, yet among Oriental peoples, and particularly among turbulent fanatics like the Afghans, it is the strong man of action—the Dost Mahommed or Shere Ali—who ultimately triumphs. The victory of Isak need not, therefore, have involved the final defeat or disappearance of Abdur Rahman. But it might have entailed immediate consequences infinitely more serious, to which the eyes of the public should not be closed.

Though the English writers most competent to judge have hitherto pronounced Isak Khan to be anti-Russian in sentiment, I can confidently say, having been in Russian territory throughout the course of his revolt, that he was regarded by the Russians themselves in the light of a very congenial pretender to the Afghan throne. Since Ayoub Khan was obliged to deliver himself up to the British authorities and has been interned in India, Muscovite suspicion has persisted—perhaps not altogether without excuse—in regarding him as a British candidate, held in reserve, for the Afghan succession. The diplomats on the Neva were not to be worsted in respect of such an advantage; and accordingly Isak Khan, who has been known for years to be on dubious terms with the reigning Ameer, was pardoned any compromising attitude which he may have adopted with reference to Russia in the past, and was enthusiastically, though tacitly, adopted as Russian candidate to the throne. The eager and credulous sympathy with which the Russian official organs followed the progress of the insurrection and anticipated a success that was never to come, threw an amusing light upon this most recent development of M. Zinovieff's diplomacy.

Russian sympathy, however, was not confined to newspaper comments, based upon incautious deductions from inaccurate information. It took a more practical shape. I was at Merv and Samarkand, while the rebellion reached its most acute stage. At both places I found that Russian troops had been moved with suspicious haste and in large numbers to the frontier. Colonel Alikhanoff had suddenly left Merv with as many troops as he could collect and with all the available Turkoman militia for Takht-i-Bazaar, on the new Afghan frontier; and as many as five Russian battalions of infantry, exclusive of cavalry and artillery, were said to be massed at Kerki, on the Oxus the highest ford in the possession of Russian troops. Such a concentration could not conceivably have been necessitated by the possibility of an inroad over the frontier or across the Oxus by the forces of Abdur Rahman, supposing these to be victorious. At Tashkent I was openly told that it had been designed as a measure preparatory to a possible advance into Afghan Turkestan nominally in support of Isak, or to suppress any disorder arising in his wake, should he be successful; really with a view to snatching such chestnuts out of the fire as events might have placed in Russia's grasp. I do not say how far these anticipations were or might have been justified the generalship of Abdur Rahman's lieutenant *plus* the rifles with which had provided his troops, shattered at one blow Isak's pretences and Russia's hopes. The defeated pretender, as you point out, is a refugee in Bokharan territory, and will be heard of again. In what character and under what patronage he will appear the information which I have communicated will enable the public to judge. It will also incidentally heighten the relief to which you gave expression at our recent escape from a most critical emergency, threatening the peace not merely of Afghanistan, but of the world.

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ENGLAND, RUSSIA, AND PERSIA.

THE diplomatic victory gained by the British Minister in Persia in obtaining the opening to navigation of the Karun River continued to excite resentment in Russia when the mail left. A report is current in St. Petersburg, though it is not yet confirmed, that the Russian Government has addressed a note of a commiratory character to Persia, and this, it may be, was productive of the latest development of affairs. A contemporary writes:—

A report from Chardjui that the Persian authorities have prohibited the sale of corn to the Russians has increased the feeling of animosity, and energetic and decisive action is favoured, with the object of arresting Persian policy in what is regarded as its present anti-Russian course. It is, however, pointed out that one of the main objects at present kept in view by the Russian Government is to safeguard its interests and prestige in Persia without giving rise to a conflict with England. It would suffice, it is urged, for the Russians not to allow the English to enjoy a monopoly of the navigation of the Karun River, but themselves also to make use of it. The Russians might further construct a railway between Russia and the Persian frontier, and thus open a commercial outlet in the south as well as in the north of Persia. The *Political Correspondence* says that, according to the text of the Persian Circular Note of Sept. 9 last regarding the opening of the Karun River, merchant steamers of all nationalities can sail up the river from Mohammera, opposite Bussora, as far as Ahwas, beyond which point only Persian sailing vessels may proceed. The right of navigation is, moreover, contingent upon the steamers rendering assistance to other vessels. Foreign merchants are permitted to stay at the various towns as long as they are engaged in completing their business.

The *Times* correspondent at the Russian capital writes on Dec. 11:—

The Persian question is still uppermost here, and has begun to asume the importance of an affront to Russia on the part of Persia, in regard to which diplomatic steps of serious intent are contemplated for bringing the Shah's Government to account. A meeting took place yesterday between the British Ambassador and M. de Giers, and it may be presumed that this matter, in which England's name has appeared so prominently, was not left out of the conversation. England is not to blame if the Russians are unable to profit by a concession made in reality to others as well as to her, and there is no reason at present to fear that British interests are likely to be directly attacked by the attainment of the satisfaction which Russia seems determind to have from Persia for our diplomatic success at Teheran. The Persian question geerally may be deeply merged in the Afghan and Central Asian question at large, but the good relations now existing between England and Russia are not likely to be disturbed in this case by retaliations against England, such as are insinuated by the Chauvinist press of St. Petersburg and Moscow. I have it on good authority that M. de Giers is as pacific in the matter as he hast always been, and that the angry excitement of the press does not extend to the Minister for Foreign Affairs. The popular outcry against Persia and England is complicated by the fact that Prince Dolgorouky's appointment to Teheran proceeded from a higher authority than the Foreign Office, and a dispute is now going on in the newspapers between his partisans and those on the opposite side. It is not yet finally settled whether he will return to his post or not. The head of Persia's offending, as a high Russian authority informs me, is that she made an arrangement with England concerning the navigation of the Karun behind Russia's back.

The correspondent of the *Standard* at St. Petersburg, telegraphing on Dec. 11, says:—

England's attitude is, happily, quite blameless, and there seems little disposition to credit Sir H. Drummond Wolff with the employment of anything beyond legitimate diplomatic suasion and tact. It is not so, however, with regard to Russia. It is a fact that England some time since suggested that Russia should agree to share with her the mission of leading Persia in the path of progress; that the two countries, in short, should divide the territories of the Shah, so far as regards moral and commercial influence, the one, natural ly, taking the Northern, the other the Southern Provinces. This suggestion, though it met with some expressions of sympathy, was not formally adopted, but from the mere force of circumstances, it has been practically adhered to, and England has frankly avowed that the opening of the Karun River was one of the objects she had in view. It is impossible, therefore, to, maintain that there has been anything underhand on our part, nor can we be fairly charged even with selfishness; for the talk about monopoly is due to ignorance of the facts.

CUTTING RUSSIA'S ROAD TO INDIA.

A CONTROVERSY recently took place between Mr. Charles Marvin and Colonel Maurice, of the Military Staff College, with regard to the question of cutting Russia's road to Herat and the Helmund. One result of this was that the Committee of the Royal Artillery Institution invited Mr. Marvin to lecture on the subject before the officers of the garrison at Woolwich, on Dec. 10. The lecture, however, did not take place, it having been suppressed by the higher military authorities in an intimation issued on Sunday, Dec. 9.

In connection with this matter Mr. Marvin writes:—

As the unexpected suppression on Sunday of the lecture on "Cutting Russia's Road to India," organised by the Committee of the Royal Artillery Institution has caused surprise and inconvenience to military men who had arranged to attend, I shall be glad if you will kindly allow me to make the following explanation:—On Oct. 30 last, Major Crookendon, Secretary of the Institution, wrote to me an official letter, saying that the "Committee would esteem it a great honour if you would give us a popular evening lecture on the probable march of events in Central Asia in the not very distant future." I consented; and with a view of making it as useful as possible, I spent more than a fortnight preparing twenty maps for lime light illustration of the whole problem. It was clearly understood that no politics were to be introduced, and no reporters admitted. The lecture was to be a purely military one, and deal in a practical manner with the important problem—Can we, or can we not, cut Russia's road of attack against India? The issues raised were naturally of an interesting character. At present it is assumed that if Russia advanced on India, General Sir F. Roberts would defend it with an army at Candahar, while the English home army under Lord Wolseley would endeavour to cut the Russian line of communications at some point, either through the Caucasus, or Armenia, or Persia. Now, to my view, the recent development of events in the Caspian region has rendered all three operations totally impracticable; and obviously, if the English home army cannot cut the Moscow-Volga-Krasnovodsk-Herat line of advance, our defensive arrangements must be of a stronger character at Candahar, and the question arises—What operation would fall to the home army to perform?

That was the point I had arranged to discuss, and my maps covered the whole ground of Russia, the Caucaus, Persia, and Afghanistan, embodying the latest Russian data on the question. I should add that I was giving the lecture free, and had prepared the maps at my own cost. On Saturday night (Dec. 8), I was informed that all arrangements were complete, and a large attendance of military men was expected. Yesterday (Dec. 9), on my return home from church, I found that Major Crookenden had called to express his regret that a sudden intimation had been received at Woolwich that morning suppressing the lecture, no reasons being assigned. Why this step should have been taken by the War Office, after the Commandant at Woolwich had expressed his approval and given his sanction to a lecture to instruct the officers of the garrison in a question of the highest importance—a lecture, moreover, to be given *in camera*—I am at a loss to conceive. Surely ignorance is not the weapon to fight Russia with. The majority of military men in England think that we can cut Russia's road off attack. In Russia the belief current among military men, as I had abundant opportunities of ascertaining during my three months' stay in Russia early this year is that their road of attack is absolutely impregnable. As this belief is based on knowledge inaccessible generally to military men, I proposed to explain fully what the Russian military view of the problem is, and it is this which the War Office have decided military men shall remain in ignorance of, even against their own desire—evinced by the spontaneous action of the Committee of the Royal Artillery Institution—in soliciting the lecturer to know on what grounds Russian military men base their belief that we cannot cut their road to India.

Although the action of the higher military authorities has scarcely been courteous towards myself (I make no complaint against the Committee at Woolwich), I am not disposed in the least to pose as a disappointed Jeremiah, and weep over the folly of "the powers that be." The defence of India against Russia is too important a question to be handicapped by my poor personal feelings, or anybody else's. The time is too short to organise a lecture in London before Christmas, but in making this explanation to military men and the public I avail myself of the opportunity of offering, if the authorities do not prohibit the attendance of officers, to give the lecture at St. James's Hall, at my own expense, after Christmas. Should any other better course suggest itself to military men, I shall be glad to receive communications from them, of course, in confidence.

A PORT SAID LOVE EPISODE.

AT Liverpool Assizes on the 11th December, Sarah Ann Birk sued Samuel Roberts, a medical practitioner at Port Said, for breach of promise of marriage.

Mr. Shaw, for the plaintiff, said the engagement dated back to 1872, when the defendant was intending to become a medical man. He then gave her an engagement ring, which she was now wearing. The engagement was said to have been rescinded, but was renewed. Defendant had written many letters to the plaintiff from Dublin, in June, 1882, he wrote, in reply to a letter from his "Dearest Sarah Ann." He began by alluding to "The Language of Flowers," and said "His room Was in a sweet perfume." At the end he excused himself for a brief letter by saying that he had a very bad case of small-box to attend to at the hospital; but he concluded with "Good night, dearest, may you dream about me," and with a number of crosses intended to stand for kisses. On June 14, 1872, he wrote his "Dear Sarah Ann," telling her that he would devote himself entirely to his dear Sally. In August he wrote:

"Wilt thou be mine, love, reply,
Sweetly consent, or else deny,
Whisper softly, sweet, and low.
Wilt thou be mine, love, yes or no."

In the same letter he mentioned that his landlady liked him so much that she was anxious to get him rent free—(laughter)—and that he was at a dinner and ball where young ladies were very kind to him, but he "did not make much freedom with them." One lady had "pressed him kind" to dance, and he could not refuse a lady. They played. "What are the Wild waves Saying" and "The Gipsy Maid." Referring to his poetry, he said it was the most select piece he could get, and it would be a change for her to read on Sunday morning before going to church (Laughter.) He informed her that he had passed his examination. The examiners had been very hard upon him, but he had come "threw" it, although it made him very "norvis." In March, 1877, he arranged to write to the lady's father, acquainting him with the position of affairs and mentioning their engagement. In writing to her father he said his affection for the plaintiff was a faithful one, and would continue worthy of her as his better half. Speaking of his inability to keep a wife at present, he said his own father was "close-fisted and won't part with nothing." From Port Said, where he went to establish a medical practice, the defendant wrote several letters, in one of which he said he had a splendid boat and men in uniform, electro-plate for the house, and other things. He had spent altogether about £300, and he hoped that next year he would be able to save considerably, and then would have some foundation for marrying. In a latter letter, mentioning his professional services to steamers passing through the Canal at Port Said, he flattered himself that he was known all over the world. He had completely taken the shipping practice from the other medical men who were down upon him. It was worth his while, as he had learnt a great deal of the peculiar complaints arising among people in that particular part of the country, and it improved his knowledge in the science and art of medical aid. After other letters he wrote on April 5 of the present year informing her that he was coming home, and in a letter of Sept. 3 he announced his intended departure. He arrived upwards of a week after, and was met at Lime-street Station by Mr. Barr, who as an engineer of one of the Hall Line steamers had carried messages between them, and taken out the annual Christmas plumcake from the plaintiff to the defendant in passing through the Suez Canal. Miss Birk went to defendant's mother's house on the same evening, and they enjoyed themselves by singing and dancing. She sat upon his knee and he kissed her before she left. Similar endearments took place on other occasions, but at last a sudden coolness appeared in his demeanour towards her, causing her on one occasion to burst into tears. She reproached him with his conduct in some letters, which he did not answer. The plaintiff, considering all the circumstances, asked for substantial damages.

Miss Birk gave evidence in support of her counsel's statement.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kennedy for the defence: Defendant in writing to her pointed out that it would be a very long time before he might be able to marry her. She believed the defendant had been supporting his mother since the death of his father, about two years ago.

William Miller Barr, the ship's engineer referred to, spoke to Mr. Roberts keeping a well-furnished house at Port Said, with six servants, pleasure boats and boatmen in uniform. Since the defendant came home he had told the witness in reference to the threatened breach of promise that he had put his money away in another name, and nothing could be got out of him. He did not care a —— for any of them.

Mr. Kennedy said the question was what damages should be awarded to the plaintiff for not having married a ruined man. Port Said was about as nasty a place to live in as anybody could conceive.

Samuel Roberts, the defendant, aged about forty, said he had been practising at Port Said for the last eleven years. The expense of living out there was very considerable. He had only three native servants, and that not continuously. A disastrous ice speculation into which he had entered had swamped all his savings. He had lost all he had—£3,000—and he had already paid nearly £2,000 of what had been decreed against him. His residence and furniture had been seized by his creditors, and he occupied the house by arrangement, paying up his liabilities at the rate of about £8 or £10 per month.

The jury at once found a verdict for the plaintiff, to whom they awarded £500 damages.

THE JUDGE AND THE DOCTORS.

EVIDENCE was heard in the Scotch Court of Session recently before Lord Fraser in an action by Colin Mackenzie, shipwright, Govan, against the London and Glasgow Engineering and Iron Shipbuilding Company there, for £236, 18s. 6d., under the Employers' Liability Act, for injuries sustained on 13th January last while in the defenders' employment by the fall of a gangway in their yard. The defenders denied liability, but offered the pursuer £15. His Lordship, in addressing the jury, pointed out that the gangway which the pursuer was descending at the time of the accident crumbled away between the thumb and the finger. Having the wood before them they could witness that for themselves, and if they came to the conclusion that it was the rotten wood which caused the accident, they would have to consider whether that was a defect arising from the negligence of the employer or of a servant, and even if it was the latter, the employer was liable in damages to the man who had been hurt. The defender's theory was that Graham, who was engaged with the pursuer at the time in carrying a plank down the gangway, unsteadied the end the pursuer was carrying by turning to the right after reaching the ground, and that the whole catastrophe being owing entirely to that they were not liable. If they were of opinion that the defect could have been discovered by ordinary inspection the amount would depend whether or not they believed that the pursuer's illness was greatly exaggerated or curable within a certain short period of time. Medical evidence more unsatisfactory a jury could not listen to. They would get medical men to maintain the most opposite theories with amazing audacity, and apparently with little regard to the minds of the people whom they were addressing. He was not going to use any very harsh terms about some of the medical evidence that was given. There were two medical men who had not impressed him very much as impartial witnesses, and who differred the deep interests of truth to the interests of their employers. These doctors always amazed him with the confidence with which they expressed their opinions. "Dr Littlejohn is a man very highly respected; a friend of my own. I have often heard him as a witness, but I never heard him express a doubt about anything in his life. Never. (Laughter.) He is quite clear and sure upon every thing—even as to prophecy. In concluding, his Lordship said they must in the circumstances treat the case as a very serious one, because there had been such extreme diversity of evidence—evidence that he would almost say was scandalous. He would be very unwilling to charge any of these witnesses with deliberately telling an untruth, but he would go the length of saying that he had seldom heard such gross exaggeration of evidence. The man would never unless through a miracle be as strong as he had been and be fit for heavy labour. After an absence of about a quarter of an hour the jury returned a unanimous verdict for the pursuer, assessing the damages at £153.

THE Inns of Court Volunteers have formed a company of about twenty mounted infantry men as an adjunct to the battalion, and there is a good prospect of the number being increased to thirty, the number allowed by the War Office. The uniform has not yet been completely settled, but it is being designed on the Regular Mounted Infantry pattern, and will be of the light grey, worn by the rest of the battalion.

A RUSSIAN RAILWAY ROBBERY.

AN extraordinary story of robbery on a railway is told by a Russian newspaper:—

A wealthy merchant, named Erdmann, purchased a first-class ticket at the Minsk Railway Station, paying with a hundred-rouble note, which he took from a well-filled pocket-book in the presence of a number of persons. Behind him stood a pretty and elegantly dressed young lady, who also took a first-class ticket to Moscow. The passengers, having secured their tickets, betook themselves to the waiting rooms to await the arrival of the train. In the first-class room the elegantly dressed lady seated herself near to Herr Erdmann, and presently entered into conversation with him, enlarging upon the disagreeable position of a lady who was left to travel long distances alone. Touched, doubtless, more by the beauty than by the plaintive discourse of his interlocutor, the gallant merchant immediately offered to see her safely to Moscow, whither he also was bound. They accordingly entered a first-class compartment together, and were joined by no other passengers. During the journey the young lady's conduct became so remarkably free and her advances so unmistakable, that her cavalier felt constrained to show by an extra display of coolness that her attentions were unwelcome. Apparently resenting his indifference, she moved to the opposite end of the compartment, and shortly afterwards took out a scent bottle the contents of which she scattered about, remarking that the atmosphere was oppressive. Almost immediately Herr Erdmann became conscious of a feeling of stupor, and before he could make an effort to rouse himself he had fallen into a deep sleep. Some time had elapsed before he awoke, and he was then suffering from a severe headache and a sense of sickness. Instinctively he felt in the pocket in which he carried his money. It was gone, as was also his costly gold watch and chain. It was clear that he had been robbed in his sleep. Naturally the conduct of his pretty companion now appeared in a significant light. But on looking at her, Herr Erdmann found that she was, or pretended to be, fast asleep. The guard was summoned, the matter explained, and the young lady was forthwith awakened. When questioned, she protested that she, too, had unaccountably fallen asleep, and knew nothing of what had happened in the meantime. Her protests were, of course, unavailing, and she was arrested; but the strictest search failed to bring to light the presence of any of the stolen property. She was, however, kept in prison, and inquiries were instituted. While these were being fruitlessly pursued, the key to the mystery was, at the end of a month, unexpectedly obtained in another quarter. Then a railway guard named Schmulewitch was caught in the act of robbing a passenger, and on his home being searched various articles recently stolen from passengers were found. The thief at length confessed that it was he who had robbed Herr Erdmann, and that he was one of a company of three railway thieves, his two companions living at Dunaberg. These gentlemen were duly arrested, and in their house were found Herr Erdmann's watch and chain and his 22,000 roubles. Naturally the unfortunate young woman was at once set at liberty. The most remarkable feature of the story is the method employed by Schmulewitsch in robbing his victims. He contrived to introduce into the railway compartments by means of pipes an overpowering stream of ether, which speedily reduced the passengers to a fitting state for the exercise of his profession. In the case described above the thief had expressly refrained from robbing the young woman in order to throw suspicion upon her.

THE HUMOURS OF A CONSERVATIVE CONVENTION.

IN a letter to the *Scots Observer* "A Delegate" writes a letter, from which the following is taken:—

"To many of your readers the recent Conservative gathering in Edinburgh was a matter of great interest. The Press has already done ample justice to the serious side of the proceedings; but perhaps you will allow me space to explain some of the more entertaining incidents of the celebration. Lord Salisbury's visit was bound to be a success. I knew it weeks before. The Chief of the Staff at the Conservative Headquarters for Scotland told me so. He did not speak without warrant. I had inquired how many applications were in for tickets. He replied that it had never occurred to him totot them up, but he assurred me that the design of the tickets was complete, that it was costly, artistic, beautiful, and his own. No meeting to which the passport was such a work of art could fail to be a success. A few days later I was cheered by farther assurances. I had inquired how many tickets had been issued. He did not know to a thousand or two—that could be ascertained only from the printer's books—but ninety-seven of the addresses to Lord Salisbury were to be illuminated, and sixty-one enclosed in cases, whilst no fewer than thirteen were actually to be presented in caskets of rare, quaint, and curious design. Was the like of it ever heard?—the thing must go. A day or two before the great occasion, I called at headquarters for a ticket for a friend, which the Chief of the Staff had promised six weeks before, but which had not come. I asked for the Chief. His adjutant told me that he was 'engaged.' I called five times the same forenoon, and got the same reply—'engaged.' I got angry, and asked for our only General. He was in London. But just then the Paymaster appeared, and I buttonholed him, I explained my errand, but it booted not. I have no information, no authority, and no tickets. I brushed boldly past, and tried to open the Chief's door. It was locked. I said through the keyhole that I had come for a ticket for an old party subscriber. No answer. Truth-failing, I tried falsehood. I cried that I had a message from Lord Hopetoun. No answer. I shouted that I was Lord Salisbury's private secretary. No answer. 'Can't you give me a tip that will fetch him?' I asked, insinuatingly, of the Paymaster. That officer hesitated, whispered in my ear, and then vanished along the passage. I put my mouth to the keyhole again, and whispered—'Another casket, handpainted.' No ferret ever brought its rabbit more promptly. The door flew open, and I was in the sacred presence. But I got no satisfaction. 'Ticket! we have issued two thousand more than the place will hold—at least the printer says so, and there's not one left.' The desk was strewn with sheets at which the Chief had been working. I glanced at them, thinking they would be instructions to stewards, platform lists, or someting of that kind. But no—nothing so humble. The heading was 'Descriptive catalogue of the illuminated addresses, caskets, &c., &c.' Talk of moral grandeur! Since Nero fiddled in a burning city there has been nothing to touch this!

LANCASHIRE AND BOMBAY COTTON-SPINNING.

THE evidence taken by the board of directors of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce during the recent inquiry into the competition of Bombay with Lancashire cotton yarn in the markets of the Far East have been published. The inquiry began in January last, and was concluded in July. Thirteen witnesses were examined. The earlier portion of the evidence bears chiefly upon the present cost of spinning in Bombay and Lancashire respectively; the later portion principally upon the effect of the fall in Eastern exchange within the last twelve or fourteen years in stimulating production in Bombay, and the export of yarn therefrom to China and Japan. The investigation was conducted by a committee of the whole board. The reports of the majority and of the minority of the board, to be presented to the general meeting of the Chamber on the 17th inst., are printed, and an excellent *precis* of the evidence and of the proceedings of the committee is appended.

ON Dec. 11, by permission of the Commander-in-Chief, there was a large gathering of officers of the regular forces in the Levee Room at the Horse Guards to witness a war game, based on the idea that an enemy was moving in force on London, and was in possession of the railway junction at Redhill and the railway station at Dorking. Col. Lonsdale Hale was umpire, assisted by Col. H. Stracey, Scots Guards, and Capt. J. Ross, of Bladensburg, Coldstream Guards; and the players were:—for Blue—Capt. H. J. Craufurd and Lieut. D. A. Kinloch, Grenadier Guards; and for Red—Major F. Romilly, Scots Guards, and Lieut. S. Earle, Coldstream Guards. In connection with the scheme the War Office authorities have purchased several acres of land in the parish of Stanford Rivers, Essex, situate midway between North Weald and Ongar, as a site for the erection of military barracks. The spot selected is the highest point for many miles round; and is only a short distance from the Ongar branch of the Great Eastern Railway. The barracks will provide accommodation for 5,000 men. It is stated that the work of erection will be commenced immediately after Christmas.

INDIA IN THE LAW COURTS.

IN the Court of Appeal before Lords Justices Cotton and Bowen the case re Bombay Civil Fund Act, 1882, Pringle v. Secretary of State for India, has been heard. This was a motion on behalf of the Secretary of State for India to strike out the plaintiff's statement of claim on the ground that no reasonable cause of action was disclosed. The action was brought to establish the plaintiff's rights as a beneficiary under the Bombay Civil Fund, which was a fund established many years ago for the benefit of Indian Civil Servants. The fund was produced by subscriptions of the members in order to secure for themselves certain benefits, and it was supplemented by contributions from the East India Company. After the East Indian Mutiny the powers of the East India Company were transferred to the Indian Government, and the Indian Government became responsible for the administration of the fund. When the Bombay Civil Fund Act of 1882 was passed, certain changes were made relating to the custody of the fund, but Mr. Pringle contended that the existing members had a right to object to the transfer of the fund and insist upon a division of the fund amongst the existing members.

Sir Horace Davey, Q. C., and Mr. Macnaghten appeared on behalf of the Secretary of State for India; and Mr. Robinson, Q. C., and Mr. Alexander Young for Mr. Pringle.

The Court made an order staying all proceedings under the statement of claim, with costs to be paid by the plaintiff. But they gave him liberty to apply to amend his statement of claim, upon his filing an affidavit as to the facts upon which he relied in support of an application for leave to amend.

Lord Justice Cotton said that the application to strike out the statement of claim was equivalent to a demurrer under the old practice, and the question was whether the statement disclosed any cause of action against the Secretary of State in respect of any legal or equitable right of the plaintiff against the fund which had been transferred to the Secretary of State. It was not alleged that the plaintiff had any existing right against the fund at the time of the transfer. It was suggested that he was entitled to some additional benefit, but in his lordship's opinion that was not properly pleaded. He was a Bombay Civil servant, and he was never entitled to any pension for himself, but it was suggested that he might leave a widow and children and that, if the fund increased, he might claim for them an additional benefit. It was not alleged that any of the rules of the fund gave such a right. If the right depends upon a resolution passed by a meeting of the subscribers, section 4 of the Act had done away with the possibility of holding such a meeting. If any of the rules of the fund gave the plaintiff the right which he claimed, the Secretary of State would take the fund subject to that rule, but if it depended on the mere discretion of the Secretary of State, his Lordship did not see how this Court could interfere. He did not see how the plaintiff personally could make out any right. Section 5 did not confer any right on a subscriber; it only provided that nothing in the Act should prejudice any claim which might be made by any subscriber or beneficiary. In his Lordship's opinion the statement of claim did not show any title to relief, and the proceedings must be stayed, with liberty to the plaintiff to apply as abovementioned for leave to amend. But his Lordship did not in any way encourage such an application. The plaintiff must pay the costs of the proceedings.

Lord Justice Bowen said that the Court had an inherent jurisdiction to order a person who had put the Court in motion to pay the costs of his unsuccessful application unless there was some statutory provision as to the costs.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AND THE HON. ARTILLERY COMPANY.

AT the annual General Court of the Hon. Artillery Company, held at the Armoury House, Finsbury, on Dec. 6, there was a very large assemblage of the members of the three arms of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, of which the regiment is composed, to consider its future, now that it is the wish of Captain-General and Colonel the Prince of Wales that all the members should place themselves under the Volunteer Act. It was moved, seconded, and carried unanimously:—"That although the members of the Honourable Artillery Company, relying on the assurances which have been given that the Company shall retain its ancient privileges and control over its property, are prepared loyally to accept the provisions of the Volunteer Act of 1863, at the request of H.R.H. the Captain-General and Colonel, and hereby confirm the resolution passed at the special general court on Nov. 8 last; yet, in order to preserve this ancient company as a distinct and separate body or corps (which honorable privilege it has held for upwards of 350 years, and not as a volunteer corps, with special privileges), it would be most satisfactory and gratifying to the members of the company if the Parliamentary powers which are necessary were obtained under a separate Act, or under any other Act than the 26 and 27 Vict., cap. 65." "That the members of the honourable Artillery Company, having always been anxious and willing to do everything to promote the efficiency and usefulness of the company as a military body, hereby record their readiness to accept the provisions of the National Defence Bill, 1888, under which they would become liable to be called out for service whenever the militia is embodied."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Siamese barque Charon Wattana, 656 tons, Captain G Muller, arrived in Bombay, on Monday night, from Banghok, laden with timber.

THE Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S N Company's steamer Berenice, 1,797 tons, Captain F Egger, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning from Hongkong, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Messrs T M Tata, D B Tatta, B B Bomanberam, and H Rustomji, Mr and Mrs Wilkins, Miss Von Khone, and eleven deck.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
1	C. Wattana (bq)..	Ulich	Bangkok, Dec. 12.
	Berenice (s)	Egger	Hongkong, Dec. 11.

DEPARTURE.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
1	C. Macgregor (s)...	Palmer	Genoa & Marseilles.

MADRAS.

Dec.	DEPARTURE.	
27	Clan Macarthur s ...	..... London

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDER.

By Lieut-Col the Hon L H Bayley, Commandant, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, January 2, 1889.

1. There will be no Commandant's Parade on Saturday, 5th inst.

By Order,
H. S. B. HODGKINSON,
Captain and Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR G. GRAHAM writes to the *Times*:—In the recent debates and discussions on the Suakin Expedition I notice the terms "useless butchery" and "massacre" applied to our actions in the Eastern Soudan in 1884 and 1885. These terms are utterly inapplicable to those actions, and are insulting to the soldiers who so nobly maintained England's honour against the fierce fanatics of the desert. "Massacre" and "butchery" mean, I presume, slaughter without resistance—an absurdly false statement when applied to our fights with those brave Arabs who so recklessly charged our squares at El Teb, Tamai, and Tofrek. But it is said these fights, by whatever name you call them, were useless. The hard-fought battle of Tamai relieved Suakin and opened the road to Berber, then still in Gordon's hands. By a firm policy our Government might then have solved the Soudan problem, and had Gordon's advice been followed of sending a few troops on to Berber the costly expedition of 1885 would have been avoided. Gordon never advocated the employment of British troops in the Soudan on any other occasion, but I have his telegram to me after El Teb to show that that victory was considered by him to have materially strengthened his position. But then, as in the following year, considerations of expediency or party policy, lost the fruits so nobly won by British blood. I do not, however, see why on that account the English soldiers should be stigmatised as having committed butchery or massacre.

PURELY PERSONAL.

A NEW feature of the London Press—a column of inoffensive personalities is rapidly becoming popular. Here are a few extracts from various sources:—

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"'Orrible revelations about George Horgustus Sawla." "Six toes on his foot." "Burst in the fiery Furnace." Suggested lines for the twenty-fifth "extra speshul." For the "greatest living journalist" has been badly hauled over the coals by the fiery Furniss. It seems that Mr. Sala, in his capacity as a art critic, chaffed *Punch's* Harry, and told him he had no right to speak upon serious matters, alluding to Mr. Furniss's portrait lecture. (Some people, prominent people, too, find Mr. Furniss's portraits very serious matters indeed, and shrink from his sarcastic pencil.

***

So much for the attack. And now Mr. Furniss says, "You're another." "Mr. Sala," says he, "began not only as an artist, but as a caricaturist, and he had to send into the Academy schools three 'short drawing,' as they were called, of a head, a hand, and a foot. Unfortunately for Mr. Sala, he had six toes upon the foot he drew, and the examiner having counted these toes, pointed the matter out to Mr. Sala, who did not get into the schools; so now he is the art critic of the *Daily Telegraph*. In 1851 Mr. Sala painted the pictures upon the walls of an eating saloon, and that probably had given him the taste for cookery which he had evinced ever since." What "'orrible revelations"! Really journalists live in glass houses and should never, never throw stones—at one another.

***

Here is a pen-and-ink sketch of General Sir Evelyn Wood, whose appointment to the Aldershot command has given such general satisfaction:—

Sir Evelyn Wood is a small, slight man, of about fifty, with bright, piercing restless eyes, which dart here, there and everywhere, and which nothing can escape.

PIPECLAY SUPERSEDED!

To Officers Commanding European & Native Regiments.

USE PICKERING'S BLANCO

FOR THE GENERAL'S INSPECTION VISIT.

It smartens up all accoutrements customarily whitened. Suitable for Sepoy's Gaiters, and for Cavalry Gauntlets. Superior for Helmets and Belting. The Soldier can carry it in his knapsack. The Civilian will please see that his Native Servant substitutes BLANCO for the white chalk of the Bazaar, with which Ram Baksh streaks his master's helmet and "muds" his canvas shoes. BLANCO for every description of white Leather, Tennis Balls and Cricketing gear.

SOLD AT: *Calcutta*—ARMUTY & Co.; LEDGER, SMITH & Co.; H. CLARK; J. F. MADAN. *Bombay*—BALLANTINE AND Co.; W. WATSON & Co. *Madras*—OAKES & Co. *Allahabad*—H. CLARK; PAXTON & Co. *Mussoorie*—FITCH & Co.; H. CLARK. *Meerut*—SPENSER & Co. *Lucknow*—J. O'CONNOR. *Ranikhet*—T. H. PARVOIN. *Naini Tal*—J. O'CONNOR. *Mozufurpore*—J. D. JACKSON.

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"THE FAVOURITE POLISHING PPEPARATION."

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GOLD MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS AT ALL EXHIBITIONS.

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UNHARMED BY CLIMATE.—IMPROVED BY STORAGE

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SOLD EVERYWHERE.

"The Worst Complexion is improved by the daily use of Pears' Soap."

Pears'

Transparent SOAP

Produces Soft, White and Beautiful Hands; keeps the Skin Soft as Velvet, and free from Redness and Roughness.

Mrs. LANGTRY writes:—"I have pleasure in stating that I have used Pears' Soap for some time, and prefer it to any other.

FELT ! FELT ! FELT ! for Roofing Go-downs, &c.

ONE-THIRD THE COST OF IRON ROOFS; MUCH COOLER. LASTS FAR LONGER. CONSTRUCTION MOST SIMPLE. THOROUGHLY WATER-PROOF. THIS FELT IS A PERFECT NON-CONDUCTOR OF HEAT.

M'TEAR & Co., Limited,

Roofing Felt Manufacturers, BELFAST, GREAT BRITAIN.

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Purveyors by Special Warrants to Her Imperial Majesty the Empress of India and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, K.G.

THE LIGHT BLUE BRAND (REGISTERED,)

OF OILMAN'S STORES & HIGH-CLASS PRESERVED PROVISIONS.

Contractors to the Admiralty, Her Majesty's War and Indian Offices.

LONDON, LOWESTOFT, AND CALCUTTA.

Price Currents obtainable at MACONOCHIE BROS., Calcutta. Sole Proprietors of the Celebrated "Digby Chicks."

CAFÉ AU LAIT in an instant, by using SYMINGTON'S "Edinburgh" COFFEE AND MILK, a combination of the finest coffee extract, best condensed milk, and loaf sugar, in a portable form. Colonel R. writes:—"Since first trying your Coffee and Milk six years ago, I have always used it and recommended it to my friends." Thos. Symington & Co. are also makers of Chocolate and Milk, and Cocoa and Milk, and of the celebrated "Edinburgh" Coffee Essences.

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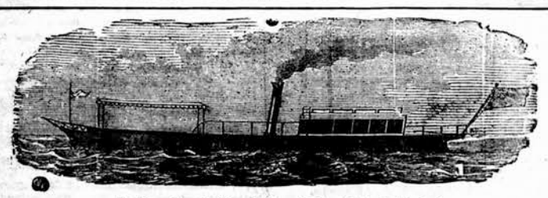

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SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.

Screw Steamers with speeds ranging up to 30 miles an hour.

Paddle Steamers with draft ranging down to 6 inches of water.

Stern Wheel Steamers with very shallow draft especially suitable for river work, &c.

MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & CO., POPLAR, LONDON, E.

Builders of the Stern Wheel Steamers used by the British Government for the Nile Expedition.

POLO BITTERS
BEST BITTERS IN THE WORLD
A few drops in a glass of Sherry is a good appetiser.
A tea spoonful in a glass of Soda-water is a splendid "Pick me up"
SOLE PROPRIETORS
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co
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POLO BITTERS.

Excellent in Cocktails, Sherry, Ærated Water, or used as a Liqueur in Coffee. N.B—Put the Bitters in the glass first.

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A New & Special Preparation.

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A splendid Soap to use in the morning tub. Suitable to the most sensitive skin, (thus invaluable in the Nursery and for Ladies). Cooling, Cleansing, and agreeable, it is especially adapted for use in warm climates. Its properties safeguard the skin and are a preventive of the contagion of zymotic diseases, also of the bites of Mosquitos and other small insects.

SIXPENNY TABLETS.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., MANCHESTER

Awarded 50 Prize Medals & Diplomas.

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HARNESS COMPOSITION (Waterproof) IN CONSTANT USE FOR 50 YEARS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.	EBONITE BLACKING (Waterproof) FOR BOOTS, SHOES, HARNESS AND ALL BLACK LEATHER ARTICLES.
SADDLE PASTE (Waterproof).	JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.
HARNESS LIQUID or Self-shining Jet.	POLISHING PASTE FOR CLEANING METALS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers,

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THE NEW PERFUME.

THE CROWN PERFUMERY CO.'S

UNDER the title "Crab-Apple Blossoms," THE CROWN PERFUMERY CO. are now selling one of the most delightful perfumes ever manufactured. The uniform excellence of all the goods of this well-known firm needs no comment here, since our readers are aware of their exceptional merit. At the same time, it is well to call attention to the fact that this "Crab-Apple Blossoms" scent is totally unlike any of those commonplace perfumes with which we meet in all directions, and reminds one at once of all the sweet and delightful scents of the country.—*Lady's Pictorial.*

Chief among the fashionable scents of the season is "Crab-Apple Blossoms," a delicate perfume of the highest quality and fragrance. It is prepared by the CROWN PERFUMERY COMPANY, of 177, NEW BOND STREET, who have at various times distilled some of the choicest and most favoured perfumes.—*Court Journal.*

SOLD EVERYWHERE, BY ALL PRINCIPAL DEALERS.

CRAB-APPLE BLOSSOMS.

Not an Emulsion and consequently does not contain an equal quantity of (or any) water charged for at the price of Oil.

Pure as the natural very pale colour & the slight taste, a pleasant one.

Preserved in its original purity by Capsuled bottles.

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COD LIVER OIL.

The pure world renowned Oil, perfected in one operation; consequently needing no after manipulations—usually covers for imperfections.

LUMINOUS PHOSPHORUS.

Important to Invalids!

H. & T. KIRBY & CO.'S PREPARATIONS possess the vitalizing and energizing properties of this Drug in a state of great activity. The Phosphorus being retained in them unoxidised, it is quickly assimilated and, if taken daily with food, supplies the brain and spinal cord with its proper Pabulum.

In this form it is powerfully remedial, effecting cures in apparently hopeless cases, after all other medicines had failed, particularly in LOSS OF NERVE POWER, as manifested by INCAPACITY FOR WORK, WANT OF ENERGY, LOWNESS OF SPIRITS, NEURALGIA, MENTAL DEPRESSION, MELANCHOLIA, FEEBLE DIGESTION AND CIRCULATION, COLD EXTREMITIES, WEAK HEART, LOSS OF PHYSICAL VIGOUR, and NERVOUS DEBILITY. For these and all other conditions indicating defective nutrition or exhaustion of the nervous centres, whether arising from overwork, the effect of climate or excess. Medical authorities all agree that PHOSPHORUS is the most effectual remedy.

The following preparations, of which we are the ORIGINAL Makers, are thoroughly reliable. They may be obtained from our appointed Agents (see below), in Bottles, 3s., 5s. and 10s. each (English money), the 10s. Bottle containing sufficient for a course of three weeks. Two 10s. Bottles may be obtained direct from the makers' laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting Post Office Order for 21s.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 5), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.
Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs, increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria*.

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica*, and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power*, following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.
For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.
This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.
This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure o power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*.
Formula No. 30 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble, anæmic* females.

For fuller particulars of other Combinations, Medical Men are invited to apply to the Agents for descriptive pamphlet, supplied free of charge.

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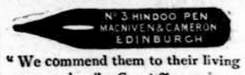

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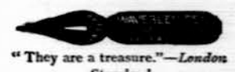

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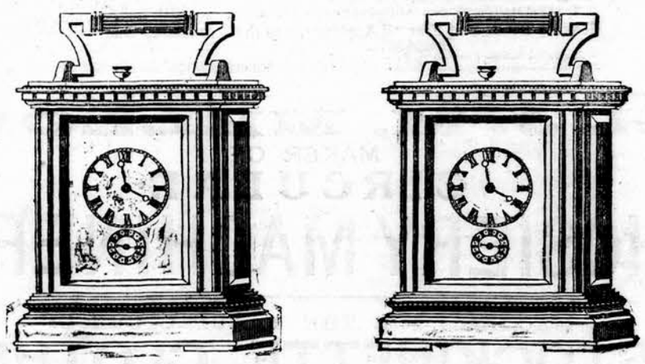

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"HENRY'S THILUM" has been used in my own family, and its use recommended by me to others. As an emollient, anodyne, and detergent application, it is one of surpassing virtue. In Rheumatic affections, its efficacy, when well rubbed in, cannot be questioned. While its fragrance effectually meets one of the greatest objections to unguents in general.

Barmore, Bridge of Allan, 23rd June, 1881. W. J. VANSOMEREN, M.D., Surgeon-General (Madras Retired).

I have found "Thilum" give *certain relief* in some forms of Neuralgia and I have used it with success in Sprains and Bruises, in fact in every case in which I have tried it, the relief from pain has been remarkable.

Rothern House, Brownswood Park N., 14th March, 1887. H. WARNEFORD THOMPSON, L.R.C.P.E., L.R.C.S.E.

The subjoined notice from the pen of Dr. ANDREW WILSON, F.R.S.E., appeared in *Health* on 29th January 1886.

"Mr. F. H. BOWDEN, of 43, King William-Street, London-Bridge, E.C., and 29, Lansdowne-road Croydon, Surrey, has forwarded to us samples of a series of Indian remedies which he is desirous of introducing fully to the British public, and which have already attained a marked measure of success wherever they have been used. Well-known in India, and in no sense quack or secret remedies, we regard the preparations under notice as destined to receive worthily a large amount of patronage for the cure of simple ailments in this and other European countries. The first of these preparations is known as

"COMP. ESS. OF OMUM AND CAMPHOR," now registered under the trade mark name of 'OMUM CARPOOR.' It contains compound calculated to be of high service as antispasmodics and anodynes, and as such is of use in cholera, diarrhœa, dysentery, and cramps and spasms of all kinds. In many of the ailments, nervous and otherwise, peculiar to women, this remedy has been used with great success. Equally effective where used as an outward application, is

"HENRY'S THILUM."—This preparation contains neither opium, mercury, nor aconite, and is consequently free from all objections on the score of noxious or unsafe ingredients. In its effects 'Thilum' is sedative and astringent, while it has important qualities, rendering it invaluable for the treatment of bruises and hurts. For Neuralgia, Rheumatism, and other pains, 'Thilum' should be rubbed into the skin: and for toothache, a little should be rubbed on the gum, or placed on lint in the hollow of a tooth which may be decayed. In chilblains we have personally tested the value of 'Thilum.' For cyclists and tourists at large, this ointment is very serviceable, and a pot of it should always be carried in the cyclist's bag for instant application to bruises. As an application to piles, 'Thilum' is really invaluable; while used as an embrocation to the chest in bronchitis, it relieves the pain and tension.

"JVARA-HARI," or "Fever destroyer," is an Indian Fever remedy, which, in feverish states acts with service.

"A Veterinary expert to whom we have submitted a specimen of—

"HIPPACEA," OR "STABLE REQUISITE," reports that this latter preparation is an admirable remedy in many affections of horses, cattle, sheep, and dogs. For mange in dogs it is an invaluable application and does not cause any subsequent smarting. For broken knees 'Hippacea' is also a most excellent application, while for sore shoulders and cracked heels it is reported as forming an effectual remedy. In veterinary practice 'Hippacea' should be widely used. It certainly appears to act effectually in promoting the healing of wounds and sores in our domestic animals."

The Court Circular of the 15th May 1886 says :—"In the Madras Court of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition at South Kensington, there are, of course, many extremely beautiful exhibits, especially the old native jewellery from Madura; but the particular exhibit to which we wish to draw attention this week is one of exceptional utility rather than beauty, and the only one of the kind to be found in the building. But fear that any one should imagine that the remedies to which we are about to refer are so-called patent medicines, we may at once state they are not. As Dr. WILSON has stated, "they are well known in India, and are in no sense quack or secret remedies." Briefly Henry's Indian remedies have been proved to be so marvellous in their effects that we are fearful, if we enumerate the many complaints for which they will be found to be efficacious, our encomiums may sound too strong. "Thilum," the best known of the several remedies, is an external application, and it may be said to be a specific, and a fragrant one too, for all remedies where there is inflamation, and there is proof positive in the shape of well-known medical and other written testimony (which we have seen), that it cures Neuralgia, Sciatica, Nervous Headache, Hemicrania, Brow-Ache, Cramps, Burns, pains in the Joints and Back, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Gout, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds and Chilblains, besides other maladies far too numerous to detail. For its virtue in the first and last named complaints (Neuralgia and Chilblains) we can personally vouch. As recently as Wednesday last we recommended it for a bad case of neuralgia, requesting that the result might be made known to us as soon as possible. On the evening of the day in question we received the following communication: "I find it has already sensibly assuaged the pain." We know of one lady, very high up in the social scale, who has found "Thilum" such a specific for rheumatism, and "Hippacea" so beneficial for injured horses, that she has bought several dozen boxes for distribution, feeling it a duty to recommend these really wonderful remedies for the relief she herself has received. With regard to "Hippacea," so serviceable for wounds, to human beings as well as animals, the majority of the cycling world is loud in its praise; and the number of testimonials from ladies gratefully acknowledging the benefits derived from "Omum-Carpoor," which is essentially a female remedy, but which is invaluable for Indigestion is simply overwhelming. Although the chief depôt for these invaluable presriptions is Madras, a branch establishment has now been opened in London by Mr. F. H. Bowden at 43, King William Street, E. C."

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IN PRESENTING the *Fourteenth Illustrated Christmas Number* of our Trade Circular, THE PEARL, we have the honour to solicit from our Constituents a continuance of their favours.

Its contents, we trust, will be of use to our friends at a distance who cannot favour us with a personal visit, and who at this season of the year desire to obtain useful and artistic objects for gifts.

We have given greater prominence to Diamond Ornaments than usual, which will, at once, command the attention of all observers of fashion, while Gold and Silver Jewellery have also received our diligent attention. We believe that nothing of taste and suitable to the requirements of our Christmas and New Year's Trade has escaped us. Every object possessing merit which we have seen we have obtained and placed in stock; in fact, we have now the largest and choicest collection of Art Diamond Work, and Gold and Silver Ornaments ever offered for sale.

As to prices—We desire to assure those who have not yet favoured us with any orders, of our ability to meet the present competition. We assert that if quality be taken into consideration our prices are lower than any other house, and, that our Customers have a distinct advantage in dealing with us, as the quality of all our goods is rigidly upheld. We have a reputation of Eighty Years to maintain, and we have no intention to mar our eminently successful career by the introduction of inferior goods. Still it will be observed that the moderate prices of some of the articles illustrated in *The Pearl* places them within the reach of a very wide circle.

We shall be glad to forward a copy to any address on application and to send goods on approval, if desired.

We would respectfully ask that Christmas Orders should be sent to us at as early a date as possible.

Every order with which we are favoured will receive our own personal attention.

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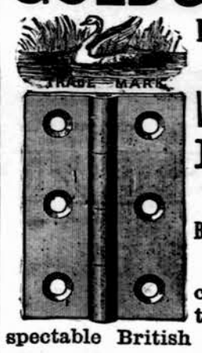

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